

THE NAPANE

Vol. XLII] No 39 - JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA - FRIDAY

The opportunities daily offered to the careful housekeeper are highly appreciated if we are to judge by the thousands who visit this store.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

The great showing of val-

Men's and Boys' Clothing==

for any man to secure the suit or overcoat most becoming. Third—We sell clothing for less money than is usually asked. Every garment is marked a price, so that a child can buy at as low a price as a man, and you are not charged one cent more than your neighbor. Fourth—Our garments are made the greatest care and are neat and stylish, and will retain their shape and perfect fitting appearance. But above and beyond all is our open guarantee to our customers to refund money if goods are not satisfactory. You must be pleased in your dealings with us, if not we insist on giving you back your m-

Men's Overcoats.

MEN'S OVERCOATS—blue and black beaver, single and double breasted, sizes 34 to 44—\$5.00, \$7.50, and \$10.00.

MEN'S OVERCOATS—Oxford Grey, Cheviots, Meltons and Friezes, medium and long—sizes 34 to 44 at \$6.50, 7.50 8.50, 10.00, 12.00.

MEN'S COVERT WHIPCORD OVERCOATS—short box back style, Italian linings—deep French facings, \$7.50.

MEN'S CORONATION BLACK and WHITE MIXD CLOTH OVERCOATS—medium length, very swell, size 36 to 44—\$12.75.

MEN'S ULSTERS at \$5.00, 7.00 and 9.00.

WATERPROOF COATS.

Men's Waterproof Coats at \$2.50, 4.50, 5.00 and 7.00.

Men's Trousers.

MEN'S PANTS—Canadian Tweeds at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.65, 1.75, 2.00.

MEN'S TROUSERS—dark colored Wors'eds, narrow striped patterns—side and hip pockets, best trimmings, well sewn, \$2.50, 3.00 and 3.50 a pair.

Cardigan Jackets.

Men's Heavy Cardigan Jacdets, English make, mohair bound edges and pockets, in dark brown and black—75c.

Men's heavy Cardigan Jackets full weight, dark brown and black—medium and large sizes, \$1.00.

Men's Underwear.

Men's Heavy Scotch Wool Underwear S and Drawers, double breasted, full 16 oz. we special 50c. each.

Men's Extra Heavy Scotch Wool Underv soft finish and very warm—75c. a garment.

Men's Heavy Cotton Fleeced and San Wool Fleeced Underwear, sizes 32 to 44—5 garment.

"Stanfield's" celebrated Pure Nova S Wool Underwear—every garment guaranteed absolutely unshrinkable—purest and durable Woolen Underwear made, sizes 32 to 4 \$1.50 per garment.

Boys' Wool Fleeced Underwear, sizes 22 to from 20c. to 45c. a garment.

WOMEN'S LONG AND THREE QUARTER COATS

There is a growing demand for the full length Ulster, but the Three Quarter length is the garment that is the most becoming to the majority. Be sure and our stock now while it is at its best, whether you are ready to buy or not.

ULSTERS, \$13.50 to \$30.00—Long Ulsters from a brilliant part of the stock of Women's Overcoats. The wide flounce effect is a strong feature of the skirt past. The collars are nearly all turned down. The wide shawl collar is the favorite. Made in Fawns, greys, green, olives, navy, from Fox Beavers, Kerseys, Broadcloths.

SHORT OVER JACKETS, \$3.50 to \$7.50—More for midseasons than for heavy winter wear, Fawn and Black.

THREE QUARTER LENGTH OVERCOATS, \$5.75 to \$20.00—No two coats exactly alike in the same size is one of our strong selling features. Blacks, Oxford Greys and Fawns are about equally divided in favor. Fitted and semi-fit backs are more popular than the straight.

WOMEN'S DUST AND RAIN COATS

Fawn and Olive, without the corded flounce effect. A Waterproof garment will often save the price of themselves in a season. \$7.50 to \$15.00

PRACTICAL SHIRT WAISTS

Black Sateen—the Shirt Waist that so many women turn to as soon as white time is over, and it is about over now. These new black mercerised Sateen Women's Practical Shirt Waists are different from the last you bought. Lots of little new touches that you like. The variety and price will appeal to you too. Bright finished and blacks, perfect fitting garments, size 32 to 42, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 each.

FALL COATS FOR GIRLS

in Girls' Coats. The mother who has her daughter's cool weather outfit in mind will have an easy time of it here. SHORT JACKETS—for early fall wear, navy blues, browns, fawns, \$1.25 to \$5.00. MONTO CARLOS—a three quarter and length of dress garment, made with straight back, very stylish for girls—fawns, browns, blues, greys, \$4.00 to \$13.00

WOMEN'S AUTUMN COSTUMES

Fullness of preparation for the coming season characterizes this of Ready-to-Wear Costumes. Styles that are exclusive and will

your instant attention.

AT \$25.00—made of Broadcloth, black, very handsome.

AT \$21.50—made of Vandyke Cloth. Jacket is the new blouse

with a belt effect. Coat has a flounce effect with a belt effect. Coat has a flounce effect with a belt effect.

PRACTICAL SHIRT WAISTS

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The first tinge of autumn in the air found us with a splendid broad gathering of fall in Girls' Coats. The mother who has her daughter's cool weather outfit in mind will an easy time of it here. SHORT JACKETS—for early fall wear, navy blues, browns, fawns, \$1.25 to \$5.00. MONTO CARLOS—a three quarter and length of dress garment, made with straight back, very stylish for girls—fawns, browns, blues, greys, \$4.00 to \$13.00

WOMEN'S AUTUMN COSTUMES

your instant attention. AT \$25.00—made of Broadcloth, black, very handsome. AT \$21.50—made of Vandyke Cloth. JACKEL is the new blouse satin lined. AT \$15.00—made of Camels Hair, blue grey, jacket blouse effect: new sleeves with a baggy effect under the wrists. AT \$10.00—made plain cloths and of frieze, beautifully tailored. Colors and black. AT \$7.00—well finished and durable suits of cheviot and homespun, black, blues, brown.

THE LONG DIP HIGH CORSET

Is a necessity with most women, if they wish to wear the new smooth fitting skirts. The "Coronation" is the name of corset we refer to. say that not one woman in fifty knows how to lace a corset correctly or put on a bustle properly. Any of the saleswomen in our Corset department, will request demonstrate the desired information.

FALL UNDERWEAR for WOMEN and CHILDREN

Chilly days call for long-sleeved and close fitting dresses. Our fall stock is now in, marked and ready for inspection. All weights and sizes, made in all wools, part wool and fleecy cottons.

FLANNELETTE NIGHT ROBES

Ready-to-wear at about the price you have to pay for material and trimmings. Prices range from 50 cents up.

SCHOOL STOCKINGS THAT WEAR

For all round satisfactory wear give the girls and boys ribbed cashmere hose. We have three brands that are confined exclusively to us in this district and if you wish to save hours of darning ask for either Ping Pong, Tucknee or Ingram. "TUCKNEE"—ribbed, black, double knitted made 4 inches to 10 inches, prices 15c. to 25c. a pair. INGRAM—A 2 and 1 ribbed pure cashmere, black, 6 inches to 9½ inches 25c. to 45c. a pair. PING PONG—A 2 and 1 ribbed, very closely woven and extra reinforced knees, heels and toes, a great favorite, 35c. to 60c. a pair. (Fingering, Saxony Scotch, yarns for those who knit are in same department.)

JUST LIKE FRENCH FLANNELS

Really wonderful the perfect copies of French flannel that we are showing at 10c., 12½c., 18c., and 20c. a yard. Fine for Kimonos, Wrap

Waists, Dressings, Jackets.

GRAIN BAGS—We have a Grain Bag that was intended for regular retailing at \$25.00 a hundred, but owing to an imperfection in weaving, they were classed as seconds, and we offer them to you at the very low price of \$2.00 a dozen. Each bag weighs 16 ounces.

Millinery Opening Saturday, Sept. 20th—Our Milliners are all back, and busy preparing for our Grand Opening and display of Fall Millinery, which will take place Saturday, Sept. 20th. In the meantime we are showing some very stylish ideas in Ready-to-Wears.

FARM FOR SALE—A first-class farm of 115 acres convenient to Swartzville church, school and cheese factory. There are good buildings upon the premises, it is well watered and the land is in good state of cultivation, being the west half of Lot No. 12, and part of eleven, 7th concession Ernesttown, County Lennox. Possession for the purpose of fall plowing can be given at once. The title is perfect. This is a rare bargain. Enquire of JOHN CHAPMAN, Bath P. O. or to HERRINGTON & WARNE, Napanee, Vendor's Solicitors.

Napanee, Sept. 12th, 192.

39-2 m

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held, pursuant to "The Ontario Voters' Lists Act," by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox and Addington at the Town Hall, Selby, on the 16th day of October, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Richmond for 1902.

All persons having business at the Court are required to attend at the said time and place.

ABRAM WINTERS,

Clerk of the said Municipality.

Selby, Sept. 9th, 1902.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a Court will be held pursuant to the Ontario Voters' List Act, by His Honor, the Judge of the County Court of the County of Lennox, at Bath, on

Friday, September 26th 1902, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to hear and determine the several complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Bath for 1902. All persons having business at this Court are required to attend at the same time and place.

MAX ROBINSON, Clerk.

Dated this 10th day of Sept. 1902.

39b

Barley Meal and horse feed for sale at Close's Mills.

McKinney Bros. Minstrels

—
**BRISCO'S OPERA HOUSE,
NAPANEE.**
—

Monday Evening, Sept. 15th

Grand Military Band.
Superb Symphony Orchestra.
Magnificent Coronation First Part.
Introducing the finest olio of novelty acts of any minstrel company travelling.

The great Bartelli Family of Acrobats, a European sensation.

Verrin & Turrenne, the Roman Axe Jugglers, acknowledged the greatest in their line.

Rice and Harvey, song illustrators.
Read and Hoffman comedians.

The musical Campbells.

Grand Street Parade

at noon, headed by their great Military Band.

Advance sale at Perry's Drug Store—Prices 50c., 35c., 25c.

Chocolate are always acceptable. They are especially so if you buy them where they keep the largest and freshest stock.

Rihley's Restaurant.

MARKS BROS.

No. A 1 Company
Specially Engaged for the Fair

—at—
**BRISCO'S OPERA HOUSE
NAPANEE.**

FIVE NIGHTS!

and Saturday Matinee.

Tuesday, Sept. 16 to 20

A complete change of plays and specialties at each performance.

Opening on Tuesday night with the great Irish drama,

"An Exile of Erin."
WEDNESDAY,

"AN IRISH-AMERICAN GENT."
POPULAR PRICES.

Mr. C. A. Graham has moved into the premises formerly occupied by John Fennell, next to McRossie's shoe store, where he will open out a complete line of furs, robes, etc.

**IN THE SURROGATE COURT
THE COUNTY OF LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.**

In the matter of Letters of Guardianship
Infant Children of Christopher Smith,
of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, dec'd

Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of twenty days from the first publication hereof in "THE NAPANEE EXPRESS NEWSPAPER" application will be made to the Surrogate Court of the County of Lennox and Addington, for Letters of Guardianship of Elizabeth Ann Smith and William Joseph Smith, children of Christopher Smith, late of the Township of Sheffield, in the County of Lennox and Addington, farmer, deceased, by Smith, their mother.

Dated at Napanee this 11th day of Sept. 1902.

MARY SMITH,

By DEROCHE & MADDEN, her Sol.

Joshua Sandford, the celebrated digger of Paris, who has been recruited to the Toronto sanitarium, expects to return to Paris in about three weeks, recovered.

The Plaza Barber Shop, John S. fitted with all modern appliances for class work, and first class workmen employed. Your custom is valuable to us. Give us a trial and we will do our best to please you.

A. WILLIS, Prop.

Monday and Tuesday September 26th and 27th is the time you will have opportunity of having your eyes thoroughly tested by Dr. Mecklenburg the celebrated eye specialist of Montreal at 1 man's Drug Store, Napanee, private charges moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

NEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NADA—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1902.

The great showing of values this season will be more elaborate, more effective, more powerful than ever before in bringing hundreds to this ever growing popular store.

should buy your Clothing at this in reminding you of a few reasons. iff finds entrance at any time. Secular styles and patterns that it is easy to. Every garment is marked at one uth—Our garments are made with all is our open guarantee to all list on giving you back your money

Underwear.

Scotch Wool Underwear Shirts double breasted, full 16 oz. weight, 1.

A Heavy Scotch Wool Underwear, very warm—75c. a garment.

Cotton Fleeced and Sanitary Underwear, sizes 32 to 44—50c. a

" celebrated Pure Nova Scotia ar—every garment guaranteed to unshrinkable—purest and most Underwear made, sizes 32 to 44 at nt.

Fleeced Underwear, sizes 22 to 32, a garment.

Where is the woman that is not interested in the new Fall Wraps to the majority. Be sure and see

ance effect is a strong feature ts, green, olives, navy, from Frieze,

is one of our strong selling features lar than the straight.

his week. We now have the full Ripley's cravette in Dark Grey, m. \$7.50 to \$15.00

men turn to as soon as white waist ew black mercerised Sateen Waists you too. Bright finished and clear

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g season characterizes this stock s that are exclusive and will earn o. J. J. J. is the new blouse effect e wrists. AT \$10.00—made in

PERSONALS

Did it ever occur to you that you could assist us greatly to keep up the interest of this column. If you have friends visiting you, or intend leaving town for even a few days kindly let us know by personal call or a post card. Your friends both in the neighborhood and at a distance are interested in your movements. Don't think we should know where you are: Tell us.

Mr. Harry Wilson, of Rochester, spent Labor Day in Napanee with his parents Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson.

Mrs. John Fennel spent Sunday last with friends in Adolphustown.

Miss Emily Sears, of Kingston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. L. Sherwood, Niagara Falls.

Miss Elsie Saunders, of Kingston, is visiting friends this week in Napanee and Ernestown.

Mr. John Lane, of Centreville, was in town Saturday. He has secured a situation at Stirling and left Monday.

Miss Gertie Wager, of the "Express Book Store" spent a few days in Deseronto last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Holland, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Holland's father, Mr. T. H. Waller.

Miss Nellie Madden attending the millinery opening in Toronto returned home on Friday last.

Mr. Alwin Fornerl, of the Merchant's Bank, is holidaying at his home in Merrickville.

Miss Lillie Johnson spent last week guest of Mrs. J. E. Robinson.

Miss Martha Kent left for Buffalo on Tuesday after spending three weeks with her parents.

H. Warner left for Toronto on Monday evening.

Mr. Arnold Wolfe, of Kingston, conductor on electric railway spent Sunday with friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. James Gibson, of Vankleek Hill, is visiting Mrs. Alice Gibson, of our town, in her beautiful home.

Dr. Burton, of Providence, arrived in town Sunday morning and is calling on his many friends. We would be pleased to have him locate in Napanee.

Mr. Sperry Shibley, of Wilton, spent Sunday with friends in our town.

Gibson Pringle, arrived from a visit in Rochester, on Monday, left for Peterborough on Tuesday.

Mr. Harold M. Ansley, of Kingston, has accepted a position with J. A. Fraser.

Mr. J. O. Sears, late of J. A. Fraser's Dry Goods Store, left on Monday to accept a position in Cornwall,

Mrs. D. G. Campbell and little daughter, are visiting their uncle, H. W. Ellis, Adelphi Street.

Mrs. J. S. Robinson and Miss Eva and Mr. Clarence Robinson, of London, left on Monday to visit friends in Picton.

Miss Ethel Hemstreet returned on Monday from a two week's visit with friends in Picton.

Mr. James Minchinton has returned home after spending the past seven weeks with friends in Toronto.

Mr. Eddie Gilbert, of Maple Lane, spent Sunday last at Mr. George Simpkins, Odessa.

Miss Nona Gilmartin spent one day last

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES,

and all kinds of Sash Factory Goods. Also Mill Wood, Salt, Star Portland Cement, and COAL for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

The Hot Weather

is coming on and a fire at this season of year is sometimes dreaded. To overcome this we will keep in stock for the summer months Cooked Cold Meats, to slice in any quantity when ordered, Jellied Tongue, Sliced Ham, English Brown, Blood Sausage, Etc.

We still have some old cheese, also Rogerford's small cheese or will cut any quantity required. McLaren's Cream Cheese.

We are still handling Force Breakfast Food. Selling large quantities of Williams Bros' Pickles, which are the best on the market. Cross & Blackwell's, Heinz & Morton's pickles in all sized bottles as well as in bulk.

Fruit of all kinds in season, Oranges, Bananas, Lemons, Pine Apples, Berries.

All kinds of green vegetables kept fresh in our green window. You are always sure to get them fresh.

FRESH MEATS—Choice of Beef, Spring Lamb, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Roll Bacon, Fearman's Sugar Cured Hams and English Breakfast Bacon.

J. F. SMITH.

DR. WAUGH,

DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET,
KINGSTON.

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for \$6.00

A Gold Filling 1.00

A Silver Filling 50

A Cement Filling 25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.

50ft

WHEN YOUR PHYSICIAN

Writes out a prescription for any member of your family, it is important that this prescription should be accurately and well filled. Our long experience as dispensers, and our reputation for pure drugs, should induce you to place your trade in our hands.

PAINÉ'S CELERY COMPOUND surpasses all other remedies as a blood purifier and stomach cleanser. It gives

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sw black mercerised Sateen Waists
you too. Bright finished and clear

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Odessa.

Miss Nora Simpkins spent one day last
week visiting her cousin, Mr. Frank
Simpkins, of Yarker.

W. S. Herrington attended Division
Court in Tamworth on Tuesday.

Mr. F. R. Maybee manager of the gent's
furnishings in the big store at Tilbury is
home owing to ill health. He had to resign
his position. He will recuperate here be-
fore leaving for the States for the benefit of
his health.

Mrs. T. Britton and son, Jack, arrived
from Syracuse after spending a month's visit with her brother, Mr. E. Skeates.

Mrs. S. Hayes was in Kingston on
Monday.

Messrs. Derbyshire and Timmerman
were in town on Monday and gave us a call.

Mrs. John S. Ham left on Monday to
visit friends in Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Fowler, of Rochester,
are spending this week at Switzerville the
guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ephriam Martin.

Mr. J. Hill spent Sunday in Belleville.

Messrs. Scott and Richardson, of Napanee,
spent several days in town last week—
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Degroff and son, Ernest
returned on Saturday to their home in
Napanee, after visiting the Misses Gibson
for the past week.—Picton Gazette.

The Misses Ruby and Bernice Bennett
have returned from a two month's visit in
Port Hope and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Willet Casey have returned
to their home in Boston after a week's visit
with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Casey.

Mr. D. S. Clew, of Mallorytown, was the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly, Centre
Street.

Mrs. A. Greer, Lyn, and Miss H. Mallory,
of Mallorytown, who were on their way
home from Sharbot Lake, spent a few days
with Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Kelly.

Mr. Charles E. Wilson who has been ill
for the past four weeks with typhoid fever
is able to be about again.

Miss Allie Reid has left for Watertown
where she has secured a good situation.

Mr. Irving was in Trenton on Tuesday
last.

Miss Devitt has returned from the Tor-
onto openings.

Miss Stinson has accepted a position as
head-trimmer with the Hardy Co.

Miss Cunningham, of Bath, is visiting at
Mrs. E. A. Rikley's this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith returned from
Toronto on Wednesday last.

Mr. W. L. Johnston and son, of London,
have returned after spending two weeks at
his sister's, Mrs. H. Lane.

Miss Rose Hall who has been spending the
past six weeks in Napanee with her
parents has returned to Brampton.

Miss Nettie Bryers is spending a week with
her sister at Violet.

Master Willie Robinson nephew of Mrs.
M. S. Madole has returned from Sault Ste.
Marie.

Mr. K. P. R. Neville, M. A., left
Wednesday Urbana, Ill., after spending
three weeks with his father C. W. Neville.

Miss Lulu Williams who has been visiting
her sister, Mrs. Edgar Knight, has
returned to Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sills, of Sandhurst,
were in town on Monday.

The many friends of Cadet Alex. Deroche
who has returned to Military College,
Kingston, will be pleased to learn that Alex
has been made a Sergeant.

Mrs. Dr. Vrooman and children return-
ed on Monday from a visit with her brother
in Duluth.

Miss McMullen, of Erinsville, is the
guest of Miss Beatrice Kouber.

Messrs. Jas. McKim and C. W. Bowen
left on Tuesday for Winnipeg, Man.

Miss Edith Hardy left on Wednesday to
resume her studies at Eastbourne Ladie's
College, Toronto.

The following is a partial list of those
attending the Toronto Fair, this week,
Mr. T. S. Burley, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Boyle,
Miss Belle Pollard, Miss Maude Bruton,
Miss A. Aughton, Miss Lena Davis, Mrs.
E. W. Metcalf, Miss B. Kouber, Miss M.
Grieve, Mrs. L. Saul, Miss Sara Allen,
Miss Lizzie Saul, Miss Edith Vine, Mr.
and Mrs. I. J. Lockwood, Mr. E. B. Hem-
street, Miss Della Wales, Mrs. R. B.
Shipman, Mr. Harvey Warner, Mr. and
Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mrs. A. E. Webb, Miss
T. Rouson, Miss M. Webster, Mrs.
McGurn, Miss Van de Bogart, Mr. and
Mrs. R. Madden, Mrs. Ezra Huffman,
Hay Bay, Mr. T. G. Empey, the Misses
Kimmerly, Mrs. Jas. Willis, Miss Evans,
Miss Vanalstine, Mr. H. B. Sherwood,
Mr. and Mrs. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W.
Pringle, Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe, Mr. and
Mrs. Harry Fralick, Mr. Morley Wilson,
Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Sills, Mr. Arthur
Hardy, T. G. Carscallen, Mr. and Mrs.
J. H. Madden, and Miss Cora Madden,
Mrs. Templeton, Mrs. J. L. Boyes, Mr.
and Mrs. Brandon,

A Silver Filling..... 50

A Cement Filling..... 25

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.

ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
50ft

WHEN YOUR PHYSICIAN

Writes out a prescription for any member
of your family, it is important that this
prescription should be accurately and well
filled. Our long experience as dispensers,
and our reputation for pure drugs, should
induce you to place your trade in our hands.

PAINES CELERY COMPOUND
surpasses all other remedies as a blood
purifier and system cleanser. It gives
good and blessed results to the weak, run-
down, nervous and ailing. Paine's Celery
Compound banishes rheumatism and
neuralgia; thousands of strong testimonials
from cured people prove its worth. Buy
your Paine's Celery Compound from us.
F. L. HOOPER, DRUGGIST, NAPANEE, ONT. 38e

The Arabs of Syria.

Among the Arabs of Syria a man
changes his name after the birth of
his eldest son, assuming the name
which has been bestowed upon the
latter, with the prefix Abu, meaning
"father of." Thus, if the son is called
Fudie Allah, "God's Bounty," the father
will be henceforth known as Abu Fudie Allah, "Father of God's Bounty." In like manner the mother would become known as Ein Fudie Allah, "Mother
of God's Bounty." This custom is
not merely one of common speech, but
extends to all occasions and even to legal
documents. Still more strangely,
even when a man though married has no son the courtesy of oriental society
demands that he should be addressed as Abn Salim or Abu Mahomed,
after an imaginary son whom
politeness confers upon him.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—NASH—At Deseronto, on Mon-
day, Sept. 8, 1902, by Rev. McDiarmid,
Frances Harrison, of Napanee, to Mr.
Percy Nash, of Trenton.

SILLS—VINE—At the residence of the
bride's parents, Salem, on Wednesday,
Sept. 10th, 1902, Mr. Wellington Sills to
Miss Ida Vine.

HUFFMAN—FAIRBAIRN—At Toronto, on
Wednesday, Sept. 10th, Rev. Archie
Huffman, of Enterprise, to Miss Maggie
Fairbaire, of Napanee.

HUFFMAN—PERRY—At the residence of
the bride's father, on Sept. 9th, by Rev. D.
Balfour, Walter Byron Perry, of Pen-
tanguishene, to Mabel Estella, daughter of
Mr. Edward Huffman, Richmond.

UNGER—WATSON—At the Methodist par-
sonage, Selby, on Sept. 10th, by Rev. D.
Balfour, John Watson, of Watertown,
New York, to Maud, daughter of Nathan
Unger, of Richmond.

CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday
services:—Holy Communion on first and
third Sundays of the month at the mid-day
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.

PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services for
Sunday, Sept. 14th. St. John's, Bath, 7.00 p.m.; Hawley, 10.30 a.m.; St. Alban's,
Odeessa, 3 p.m.

The Renewal a Strain.

Vacation is over. Again the school bell
rings at morning and at noon, again with
tens of thousands the hardest kind of work
has begun, the renewal of which is a mental
and physical strain to all except the most
rugged. The little girl that a few days ago
had roses in her cheeks, and the little boy
whose lips were then so red you would have
insisted that they had been "kissed by
strawberries," have already lost something
of the appearance of health. Now is a
time when many children should be given
a tonic, which may avert much serious
trouble, and we know of no other so highly
to be recommended as Hood's Saraparilla,
which strengthens the nerves, perfects
digestion and assimilation, and aids mental
development by building up the whole
system.

THEY MUST GO.....

We have just received another large shipment of BED ROOM
SETS which will be placed on sale Friday morning, and will
be on sale for the following ten days.

These have been bought at very close prices and we intend
giving our customers the benefit of our close buying. They
will be sold at prices ranging from \$1.15 up to \$4.50, according
to quality and number of pieces.

Fruit Jars

We are selling our Fruit Jars at very close prices. Also
Rubber Rings at 5c a dozen, at THE PEOPLE'S FAIR,

MCINTOSH BROS.,

W. A. GARRETT,
Manager.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Wheat—Market continues dull and weak. Local dealers quote sound new red and white 60-lb wheat at 67½ to 68½ east and middle freights. It sold today at 68c east. Goose is nominally unchanged at 67c for No. 2 east and west. Manitoba wheat is ½c lower at 85c for No. 1 hard, 83½c for No. 1 northern, and 82½c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—is dull and steady. Cars of Ontario 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.67½ to \$2.70 in buyers' bags for car lots, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.00 to \$4.20 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.80 for strong bakers in car lots, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—The market is weaker and quotations are 50c lower at \$1.7 for cars of shorts and \$1.8 for bran in bulk east and middle freights. Prices of Manitoba millfeed are unchanged at \$2.3 for cars of shorts and \$1.750 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights, but the market has an easy tone.

Barley—is nominally steady at 38c for cars of No. 3 and 40c for No. 3 extra middle freights or low freights to New York.

Rye—is firmer at 48½ to 49c low freights to New York or middle freights, shipment first half September.

Corn—is easy. Canada sells at 62c west. American No. 3 yellow is quoted at 68½c on the track Toronto.

Oats—are dull and lower, offering freely at 29c to 30c for new white low freights to New York and middle freights.

Peas—are dull at 74c for new and 76c for old No. 2 prompt shipments east and middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market fairly active, with moderate inquiry. Only the best lots sell readily. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Creamery, prints... 19c to 20c
do solids, fresh made... 18c to 18c
do earlier make... 17c to 18c

Dairy tubs and pails,
choice... 15c to 00c
do medium... 12½c to 14c
do common... 11½c to 12c
do pound rolls... 15c to 16c
do medium... 13c to 14c

Eggs—Selects are steady at 15 to 16c. Chips and seconds are slow at 10 to 11c.

Potatoes—Trade is quieter, with no change in prices. Potatoes out of store are selling at 35c to 40c per bushel.

Poultry—Quotations hold steady at 55 to 70c for dressed chickens, and 55 to 70c for ducks. Live birds sell at about 10c less. Turkeys are nominal at 11½ to 12c.

Beans—New York, Sept. 9.—Pea beans are quiet at \$1.95 per bushel for the best; poor to good sell at \$1.45 to \$1.90.

Baled Hay—Offerings are large and trade is fairly good. Prices are unchanged at \$8 per ton for car lots on track Toronto.

Baled Straw—Very little is offering and there is little or no demand. Prices are nominal at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Market is quiet and movement is small. Stocks are dwindling and values are firmly maintained.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$2.1;

yellow, 67½c; No. 2 corn, 66½c; No. 3 do, 66½c, through billed. Oats stronger, but no demand; No. 2 white, 83½c; No. 2 mixed, 29c; No. 3 do, 28½c. Barley, western, 54c to 65c c.i.f. Rye, No. 1, 55c. Canal freights strong.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 9.—Wheat on passage, quiet and steady. Cargoes about No. 1 Calif., iron passage, 29s 9d sellers; iron, white, March and April, 28s sellers. Corn—On passage firm, with better inquiry.

London—Mark Lane—Wheat, foreign firm and rather dearer; English dull. Corn-American, nothing doing; Danubian, quiet at a decline of 3d. Flour-American firm, with a firm business; English steady.

Paris, Sept. 9.—Close—Wheat dull at 19f 25c for September and 20f 10c for January and April—Flour—Quiet at 27f 5c for September and 26f 35c for January and April.

MOUNTAINOUS LANDSLIDE

A Gruesome Disaster Beyond the Caucasus.

A despatch from Vienna says:—Correspondence received here from Tiflis, Transcaucasia, Russia, gives a graphic account of a disaster which occurred August 17, when, as the result of a landslide, supposed to have been due to seismic disturbances, some twenty villages were destroyed and nearly 700 persons were killed. On the northern slope of Mount Kasbeck lies the watering place of Tmenkau. Early in the morning of August 17 subterranean disturbances were noted at Tmenkau, but the hundreds of bathers at the hot springs there scouted the idea of a catastrophe, and in spite of warnings remained in the town. At 7 o'clock of that evening the entire valley where the hot springs are situated was filled with a deafening noise resembling thunder, and loud underground rumblings were heard. The valley stream swelled to the dimensions of a mighty torrent, and sweeping down, it carried with it huge blocks of rock and ice. The entire northern slope of Mount Kasbeck, with the glacier above, then began to move rapidly. Village after village was swept away, and everything in the path of the landslide was destroyed. Within a few minutes the valley, which is nearly twelve miles long, had been devastated by a wall of rock, ice and earth. The valley was completely filled up in some places to a depth of nearly 1,000 feet by the matter which was hurled in to it. A fierce hurricane raged at the time of the landslide, and the bodies of people and animals were flung by the wind to a great height and dashed against the rocks.

SYNDICATE TO PACK MEATS.

Prince Edward Government Signs an Agreement.

A despatch from Charlottetown, P. E. I., says: An agreement has been signed between the Prince Edward Island Government and a company of millionaire Americans and Canadians for the establishment of an immense meat packing concern at Charlottetown, and the building and maintenance of cold storage shipping stations in the Maritime Provinces and Winnipeg. The property about which this deal centres is the Ratnbury pork factory in Charlottetown, upon which it is understood an option has been obtained. Prince Edward Island at present produces annually 45,000 hogs. The Government agrees to guarantee an issue of the company's bonds at five per cent., payable in 30 years, and to exempt the company from taxation for 30 years. The agreement is sub-

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITIONS

LIST OF THE FALL FAIRS OF THE PROVINCE.

Expert Judges Have Been Appointed by the Department of Agriculture.

DIVISION I.

JUDGES—Horses, W. F. Kydd, Simcoe; dairy cattle, M. Cumming, Guelph; beef cattle, G. B. Hood, Guelph; sheep, M. Cumming, Guelph; swine, G. B. Hood, Guelph.

Oakwood, Mariposa Agricultural Society, Sept. 16 and 17, judging Sept. 17.

Bowmanville, West Durham Agricultural Society, Sept. 17 and 18, judging Sept. 18.

Port Perry, Scugog, Sept. 17, 18, and 19, judging Sept. 19.

Orillia, East Simcoe, Sept. 18, 19, and 20, judging Sept. 20.

Ancaster, Ancaster Agricultural Society, Sept. 23 and 24, judging Sept. 24.

Smithville, South Grimsby Agricultural Society, Sept. 24 and 25, judging Sept. 25.

Meadow, St. Vincent Agricultural Society, Sept. 25 and 26, judging Sept. 26.

Wilton, Amabel and Albermarle, Sept. 26 and 27, judging Sept. 27.

Tara, Arran Agricultural Society, Sept. 29 and 30, judging Sept. 30.

Listowel, Listowel and Wallace, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, judging Oct. 1.

Lucknow, Kinloss Agricultural Society, Oct. 1 and 2, judging Oct. 2.

DIVISION II.

JUDGES—Horses, Henry G. Reed, Georgetown; beef cattle, Jno. Campbell, Woodville; dairy cattle, R. McCallum, Snelgrave; sheep, John Campbell, Woodville; swine, R. McCallum, Snelgrave.

Tavistock, South Easthope, Sept. 16 and 17, judging Sept. 17.

Walkerton, South Bruce, Sept. 17 and 18, judging Sept. 18.

Palmerston, Palmerston and North Wallace, Sept. 18 and 19, judging Sept. 19.

Harriston, West Wellington, Sept. 22 and 23, judging Sept. 23.

Ripley, Huron, Sept. 23 and 24, judging Sept. 24.

Teeswater, Cullross, Sept. 24 and 25, judging Sept. 25.

Wingham, Turnberry, Sept. 25 and 26, judging Sept. 26.

Flesherton, East Grey, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, judging Oct. 1.

Ridgeway, Bertie, Oct. 2nd and 3rd, judging Oct. 3.

DIVISION III.

JUDGES—Horses, E. W. Charlton, Dunrue; dairy cattle, H. S. Stevenson, Ancaster; beef cattle, E. W. Charlton, Dunrue; sheep, Andrew Elliott, Galt; swine, Andrew Elliott, Galt.

Point Carling, Medora and Wood, Sept. 22, judging Sept. 22.

Sundridge, Strong Agricultural Society, Sept. 22 and 23, judging Sept. 23.

Huntsville, North Muskoka, Sept. 23 and 24, judging Sept. 24.

Emsdale, Perry Agricultural Society, Sept. 24 and 25, judging Sept. 25.

Bracebridge, South Muskoka, Sept. 25 and 26, judging Sept. 26.

Stisted, Stisted, Sept. 26 and 27, judging Sept. 27.

Magnetawan, Chapman Agricultural Society, Sept. 29, judging Sept. 29.

Burk's Falls, East Parry Sound, Sept. 29 and 30, judging Sept. 30.

Gravenhurst, Muskoka and Gravenhurst, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, judging Oct. 1.

Utterson, Stephenson Agricultural Society, Oct. 1 and 2, judging

DOUKHOBORS STARVING

Are Making No Preparations for the Winter.

According to a Winnipeg despatch 4,000 Doukhobors who settled in Yorkton District, N.W.T., will starve to death, or be on the verge of starvation this year, if Government does not take steps to prevent their present religious mania from going further. The despatch says: "The correspondent travelled through an area settled by the Doukhobors, found that a religious mania, like which has perhaps never seen in this country, has possessed the people and made them completely idle, although as a rule they good harvests, and their horses and cattle were running at large throughout them, sleek and fat. Nearly every one of the Doukhobors seen was in the lightest of cotton garments. They would afford no protection from an October breeze, to say nothing of a severe winter blast, they say they will wear no coat. In many of the houses visited a barrel of flour was the only food visible. The Doukhobors will eat a few tables, but in few instances they even brought them into their homes. Men originally strong and gaunt, hungry wrecks, and I was informed that on a recent trip to Yorkton for flour a dozen big horses were harnessed like mules to a wagon almost fell by the roadside through exhaustion and starvation. The women so far have escaped of the work that must fall on men since they have discarded use of animals, but if this year's crop is to be harvested they soon have to harness themselves to the heavy wagons as the men have made a futile attempt to help them. The religious mania that possesses them is becoming more intense and spreading. The attempt by Dominion Government to help people has apparently had no effect. How it will end will probably be told when the intense cold in district sets in. Responsible men in the district say that if the weather does not abate before October drouths will be more physical before January, on account of clothing and little food."

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

Census Will Show Big Increase Over Those in 1891.

An Ottawa despatch says:—Census Department is busy with industrial schedules, and a bulletin dealing with the same will be issued. It is understood that the industry of the country will show, when figures are issued, a large increase over 1891, notwithstanding that the present instance there is a large increase to the size of the manufactures to be included. Under the present census, no factory which has not 10 hands has been counted, while 1891 everything was taken in. In the case of Toronto, and the industries there show a very large growth.

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

Hungarian Statistics Indicate Plenty.

A Budapest, Hungary despatch says:—The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture estimates the world's yield of grain this year as follows:

nat at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12c.

Beans—New York, Sept. 9.—Peas are quiet at \$1.95 per bushel or the best; poor to good sell at \$1.45 to \$1.90.

Baled Hay—Offerings are large and trade is fairly good. Prices are unchanged at \$8 per ton for car lots in track Toronto.

Baled Straw—Very little is offering and there is little or no demand. Prices are nominal at \$5 to \$5.50 per ton for car lots on track here.

PROVISIONS.

Market is quiet and movement is small. Stocks are dwindling and values are firmly maintained.

Pork—Canada, short cut, \$21; heavy mes., \$20.50; clear shoulder mes., \$18.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c; hams, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; shoulders, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 9.—Receipts to-day were 80 carloads, including 1,227 cattle, 2,000 sheep and lambs, 800 hogs, 50 calves, and 15 milch cows. Prices for cattle were about maintained, the quality was generally none too good, and business was dull.

There was a small supply of both export and butcher cattle, and for this class there was a brisk demand but all other cows were slow. Lambs were weaker; hogs were unchanged. The price of export cattle was unchanged at from 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb., and for light shippers from 4 to 5c. Several loads of cattle were bought to fill up space, or we would have had a poorer market. We had too much poor butcher cattle here-to-day, and for any but the best prices were off. For good to choice the price ranged from 4 to 5c per lb. All the stuff here was not sold. For feeders and stockers there was a moderate enquiry at prices which are practically unchanged.

Lambs, ewes, and bucks are all lower. Export ewes are worth from \$3.20 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs sold at from \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt. Catted sheep sell at from \$2 to \$3 each. Bucks are worth from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt.

Calfs are quoted from \$2 to \$10 each, or from 3 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. Good veal calves are scarce and badly wanted.

Hogs are unchanged, but there is a strong downward tendency. The top price for choice hogs is \$7.25 per cwt., and light and fat hogs are quoted at \$7 per cwt. Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.

Shippers, per cwt \$5.25 \$5.75

Do., light 4.25 5.00

Butcher, choice 4.50 5.00

Butcher, ordinary to good 3.00 4.00

Stockers, per cwt 3.20 3.75

Sheep and Lambs.

Choice ewes, per cwt 3.30 3.50

Lambs, per cwt 3.40 4.00

Bucks, per cwt 2.25 2.50

Calfs, each 2.00 3.00

Milkers and Calves.

Cows, each 25.00 42.00

Calves, each 2.00 10.00

Hogs.

Choice hogs, per cwt 7.00 7.25

Light hogs, per cwt 6.75 7.00

Heavy hogs, per cwt 6.75 7.00

Sows, per cwt 3.50 4.00

Stags, per cwt 0.00 2.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.

Buffalo, Sept. 9.—Flour steady.

Wheat, spring, no limits on new wheat; old in store, c.i.f. basis, No. 1 northern, 80%; winter dull and weak; No. 2 red, 71 $\frac{1}{2}$; No. 3 do,

ward Island Government and a company of millionaire Americans and Canadians for the establishment of an immense meat packing concern at Charlottetown, and the building and maintenance of cold storage shipping stations in the Maritime Provinces and Winnipeg. The property about which this deal centres is the Ratnbury pork factory in Charlottetown, upon which it is understood an option has been obtained. Prince Edward Island at present produces annually 45,000 hogs. The Government agrees to guarantee an issue of the company's bonds at five percent, payable in 30 years, and to exempt the company from taxation for 30 years. The agreement is subject to the approval of the Legislature, but it is doubtful whether this can be obtained. Many view the scheme as little more than an extension of the Chicago meat trust, which has fleeced the stock raisers and meat consumers alike in the United States. The company agrees to establish cold storage warehouses in Charlottetown, Summerside, and Georgetown, and maintain them for thirty years. To erect an establishment in Charlottetown for preserving and canning fruit and vegetables, and operate for thirty years; to establish a pork-packing and canning emporium in Charlottetown, and operate it for thirty years; to establish cold storage in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, to be used as feeders to the establishment in Charlottetown, which is to be the centre for the provinces. The company agree to rent spaces for cold storage to all at rates not exceeding those paid in other provinces. The company agree also to spend \$250,000 on the island within a year and to pay in wages here \$40,000 annually for thirty years. The company will put as a sinking fund \$3,000 yearly to the credit of the Government. The company also agree to give the Government a mortgage on their plant and other securities.

CONTROL OF FISHERIES.

Conference of the Provincial Premiers to Be Held.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Minister of Marine and Fisheries will call together this fall representatives of the province for a conference to determine what interpretation shall be accepted of the Privy Council decision as to the control of the fisheries. The local Governments are all given rights over the fisheries by this judgment, which they did not before possess. That much is conceded. But some of the provinces place an interpretation on the judges' ruling more favorable to their own interests than the Ottawa authorities are disposed to concede. The conference of last spring was in the nature of a preliminary discussion to learn what the contentions of the various authorities really are. But this time the Minister will ask the gentlemen to meet for a final decision, and if matters cannot be arranged by mutual concession the Privy Council will probably be invited to say what certain clauses of their judgment meant.

EXPLOSION IN WELSH MINE.

About Forty Men Killed and Scores Injured.

A despatch from London says: There was an explosion at midnight on Wednesday night at the McLaren colliery at Abertwystwyth, near Rhymney, Wales. There were 120 men working in the colliery at the time. Sixteen were killed and 24 others injured or burned. The explosion was caused by a heavy fall of coal. Ten men are still entombed in the mine. There is little hope of rescuing them, as all ventilation has been practically stopped.

Huntsville, North Muskoka, Sept. 23 and 24, judging Sept. 24. Emsdale, Perry Agricultural Society, Sept. 24 and 25, judging Sept. 25. Bracebridge, South Muskoka, Sept. 25 and 26, judging Sept. 26. Stisted, Stisted, Sept. 26 and 27, judging Sept. 27. Magnetawan, Chapman Agricultural Society, Sept. 29, judging Sept. 29.

Burk's Falls, East Parry Sound, Sept. 29 and 30, judging Sept. 30.

Gravenhurst, Muskoka and Gravenhurst, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, judging Oct. 1.

Utterton, Stephenson Agricultural Society, Oct. 1 and 2, judging Oct. 2.

Bobcaygeon Verulan Agricultural Society, Oct. 2 and 3, judging Oct. 3.

DIVISION IV.

JUDGES—Horses, J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield; beef cattle, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; dairy cattle, Wm. Jones, Zenda; sheep, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge; swine, Wm. Jones, Zenda.

Brantford, South Brant, Sept. 23, 24 and 25, judging Sept. 24.

Barrie, West Simcoe, Sept. 24, 25 and 26, judging Sept. 25.

Lindsay, South Victoria, Sept. 25, 26 and 27, judging Sept. 26.

Wallacetown, West Elgin, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, judging Oct. 1.

Watford, Warwick, Oct. 2 and 3, judging Oct. 3.

Otterville, South Norwich, Oct. 3 and 4, judging Oct. 4.

Parkhill, W. Williams, Oct. 6 and 7, judging Oct. 7.

Burford, Burford Agricultural Society, Oct. 7 and 8, judging Oct. 8.

Southwold, Oneida Indian Society, Oct. 8, 9 and 10, judging Oct. 9.

DIVISION V.

JUDGES—Horses, Geo. Gray, New castle; dairy cattle, D. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; beef cattle, J. E. Brethour, Burford; sheep, D. G. Hamner, Mount Vernon; swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford, and Peter Christie, Manchester, occasionally. Cornwall, Cornwall district, Sept. 4 to 6, judging Sept. 6.

Newington, Stormont County, Sept. 10 and 11, judging Sept. 11.

Alexandria, Glengarry County, Sept. 11 and 12, judging Sept. 12.

Vankleek Hill, Prescott County, Sept. 15 to 17, judging Sept. 16.

Metcalfe, Russell County, Sept. 16 and 17, judging Sept. 17.

Aylmer, Wright County, Sept. 17 and 18, judging Sept. 18.

Perth, South Lanark County, Sept. 18 and 19, judging Sept. 19.

Richmond, Carleton County, Sept. 22 to 24, judging Sept. 23.

Almonte, North Lanark County, Sept. 23 to 25, judging Sept. 24.

Renfrew, South Renfrew, Sept. 25 to 26, judging Sept. 26.

Shawville, Q. South Pontiac, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, judging Oct. 1.

Chapman, Q. North Pontiac, Oct. 1 and 2, judging Oct. 2.

Reachburg, North Renfrew, Oct. 2 and 3, judging Oct. 3.

Arrangements have also been made to send judges to the following fairs:

Peterboro, Sept. 8 to 12, judging Sept. 11 to 12.

Whitby, Sept. 23 to 25, judging Sept. 24 and 25.

St. Catharines, Oct. 8 and 9, judging Oct. 9.

C. S. Hyman, M.P., of London, who has been touring the Northwest, says: "It's a big undertaking to move close on to one hundred million bushels, but from what I saw and learned out west, I believe that it is going to be done this year in such a way that the wheat-growers of Manitoba and the Territories will have no cause for complaint."

Add Foreign.

sus, no record hands has been counted, while in 1891 everything was taken in. comparison has already been made in the case of Toronto, and the industries there show a very large growth.

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

Hungarian Statistics Indicate Plenty.

A Budapest, Hungary despatch says:—The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture estimates the world yield of grain this year as follows: Bushels.

Wheat 2,905,320,000
Oats 3,004,720,000
Corn 2,973,480,000
Rye 5,579,040,000
Barley 1,141,680,000

The European wheat crop is estimated to give an increase of 192,000 bushels over the crop 1901. A decrease of 136,320,000 bushels is expected in the European corn crop. The wheat crop of the United States is estimated at 646,100,000 bushels, with a surplus of 210,160,000 bushels. The Canadian wheat crop is estimated at 93,720,000 bushels, with a surplus of 28,000 bushels.

CHINA SELECTS CANADIAN

St. John, N. B., Man Adviser to Minister of Mines.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The Chinese Government has decided to appoint an European adviser to the Minister of Mines. Mr. Walla Broad, a native of St. John, N.B., has been selected for the position. He is a graduate of the university in his native province, and of McGill University, Montreal. He was some time on the staff of the geological survey of Canada, but of recent years he has been engaged in professional work in Rhodesia and Africa.

ON EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Director States That Crops Show a High Average.

An Ottawa despatch says:—William Saunders, director of the Experimental Farms, has returned from his annual tours of investigation in the West. During his absence he has inspected and arranged the work of the Western Experimental Farms and made many inquiries to the general condition of agriculture in the Western parts of Dominion. The crops on the Experimental Farm at Brandon are very good. The yields of wheat and other cereals will be considerably above the average. Peas, Indian corn, roots and potatoes also promise excellent returns. The grain crop were nearly all cut on the Brandon farm when the director left there Monday last. The hay crop had a been good, and had given from 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. At the end of week it was estimated that two-thirds of the entire wheat crop in Manitoba had been cut. Dr. Saunders thinks that the Manitoba will average a little higher than a year.

FOUND 1,000 BODIES.

Victims of the Revolution of 1789 in France.

The Paris correspondent of London Times says while the foundations of new barracks at Toussaints were being laid, the bodies of more than one thousand persons were discovered. They were in layers, without trace of coffins, and are believed to be the remains of victims of the Revolution of 1789.

DOUKHOBORS STARVING.

e Making No Preparations for the Winter.

According to a Winnipeg despatch 100 Doukhobors who settled in the Arktown District, N.W.T., will starve to death, or be on the verge of starvation this year, if the government does not take active steps to prevent their present religious mania from going further. The despatch says: "The correspondent travelled through a wide area settled by the Doukhobors. He found that a religious mania, the like of which has perhaps never been seen in this country, has possessed people and made them completely oblivious to the severe winter ahead of them. Their fields were lying fallow, although as a rule they had good harvests, and their horses and cattle were running at large through snow, sleek and fat. Nearly every one of the Doukhobors seen was clad in the lightest of cotton garments. They would afford no protection in an October breeze, to say nothing of a severe winter blast, and they say they will wear no other. Many of the houses visited a bag of flour was the only food visible. The Doukhobors will eat a few vegetables, but in few instances had they even brought them into their homes. Men originally strong were almost, hungry wrecks, and I was informed that on a recent trip into Arktown for flour a dozen big men, dressed like mules to a heavy gun almost fell by the roadside through exhaustion and starvation. The women so far have escaped any of the work that must fall on them since they have discarded the animals, but if this year's crop is to be harvested they will have to harness themselves up to the heavy wagons as the men do. I found that they have made absolutely no preparation for the future, and, what is perhaps worse, a religious mania that possesses them is becoming more intense and spreading. The attempt by the Dominion Government to help these people has apparently had no effect. It will end will probably be d when the intense cold in that district sets in. Responsible men in that district say that if the mania is not abate before October hundreds will be mere physical wrecks before January, on account of lack of clothing and little food."

GROWTH OF INDUSTRIES.

Business Will Show Big Increase Over Those in 1891.

An Ottawa despatch says: "The Bureau of Mines is busy with the industrial schedules, and a bulletin dealing with the same will be issued. It is understood that the industries of the country will show, when the figures are issued, a large growth for 1891, notwithstanding that in present instance there is a limit to the size of the manufactures to include. Under the present conditions, no factory which has not five hundred hands has been counted, while in 1891 everything was taken in. A comparison has already been made with the case of Toronto, and the industries there show a very large growth."

THE WORLD'S CROPS.

Hungarian Statistics Indicate Plenty.

Budapest, Hungary despatch says: "The Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture estimates the world's total of grain this year as follows:

YUKON MURDERERS CAUGHT

Clever Work of the Northwest Mounted Police.

A Tacoma, Wash., despatch says: Dawson advises give details of the remarkable solution of a Yukon murder case, just accomplished by officers of the Northwest Mounted Police. On August 1st they became convinced that a triple murder had been committed on the Upper Yukon. A month later two men believed by the police to be the murderers, are in custody, and what seems to be a complete web of circumstantial evidence has been woven around them. Ed. Labelle was arrested Monday at Wadsworth, Nevada, and is now en route to Dawson. Peter Fournier was arrested at Dawson August 24th. These two men are charged with the murder of Leon Boutillette, Guy J. Beaudoin, and Alphonse Constantine, three French-Canadians from Quebec. Constantine had been on the Yukon for several years, and had induced the other two men to join him last spring. He met them at Vancouver in June. At White Horse they met Fournier and Labelle. These two men had been "boosters" in a Dawson gambling house. They were French-Canadians, also. All five purchased a boat at White Horse and started down the river. The boat was numbered, and its departure noted in the police records at White Horse. It never reached Dawson, but was found later on, on the Yukon banks. Fournier soon appeared in Dawson. Labelle did not reach there. July 14th the body of Boutillette was found near the Indian River with bullet wounds through the head. The body of Constantine was found above Selkirk, a hundred and thirty miles above where Boutillette's body came to the surface. Beaudoin's body was found August 1st. The police believe that Fournier and Labelle murdered these three for what money they possessed. Boutillette was a contractor, of St. Francois, Beauce County, Quebec. He left Vancouver with eleven hundred dollars in Quebec notes. Such notes to the amount of four hundred dollars were found on Fournier. He is 23 years of age and a college graduate. The police traced Labelle to Tacoma, thence to Spokane, and through Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, to Wadsworth, where he was found working in a railroad camp.

RAND OF ONTARIO.

Great Mineral Wealth in Manitou Gold District.

A Toronto despatch says: "The Bureau of Mines has received a letter from Mr. Hugh D. Alston, the well-known mining expert, of Wabigoon. Mr. Alston reports that there is considerable prospecting work going on in the Manitou gold mining district. He speaks most enthusiastically of the prospects, and declares that ore long Manitou will be the 'Rand' of Ontario, with a rich permanent future ahead of it. The gold is found in free mining quartz. That it is there in paying quantities is emphasized by the fact, which Mr. Alston cites, that one company spent \$10,000 in development work, and took out enough gold to reimburse them for all their expenditure. Although just now capital is not coming in very fast, Mr. Alston prophesies that as soon as these gold fields become known capitalists could not be kept out with a club."

MACKIE RELEASED.

Napanee Bank Robber Served Less Than Four Years.

FINAL CASUALTY FIGURES

More Than 400,000 Troops Were in South Africa.

A despatch from London says: An interesting Parliamentary paper, giving a return of the military forces employed in South Africa from the beginning to the end of the late war, was issued on Thursday. The garrison, on August 1, 1899, consisted of 318 officers and 9,622 men, reinforcements sent between then and the outbreak of hostilities, October 11, 1899, totalled 12,546. Thereafter the troops sent up to May 31, 1902, reached the great total of 386,081, besides 52,414 men raised in South Africa. The final casualty figures are:—Killed, 5,774; wounded, 23,029; died of wounds or disease, 16,168.

FAST CANADIAN LINERS.

Canadian Pacific Promises an Up-to-Date Service.

A despatch from New York says: President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, says that the directors of that company have determined to have a fast transatlantic steamship line. Should the Canadian Pacific Company fail to get the contract to build the proposed new Dominion Line ships, it will establish "an up-to-date Atlantic Ocean service" of its own.

BIG COAL SHIPMENTS.

New York Has Ordered 20,000 or 30,000 Tons From England.

A despatch from London says: The anthracite coal shipments to the United States are the result of orders which have been coming in for the past fortnight. There are probably 20,000 to 30,000 tons contracted for to be shipped immediately to New York, which demands 5,000 daily. But the dealers regard the New York market as ephemeral.

BOERS TO VISIT CANADA.

One Party Is From Commando Taken at Paardeberg.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Advice have been received from the Government that two parties of Boers have been chosen to visit Canada, New Zealand, and Australia, to look up desirable locations for their compatriots. One of the parties coming to Canada is from a commando captured at Paardeberg, and was with Cronje at St. Helena. The other party has been chosen from the prisoners who were in Ceylon. They will leave for Canada at once, as the British Government is very anxious that they should see the country before winter sets in.

RISE OF THE NILE SLOW.

Bad Harvest Anticipated Next Year.

A despatch from Cairo says: There have been further, and apparently valuable, discoveries of coal beds at Rosarie, in the Soudan. The corn merchants at Assouan have formed a trust. The very slow rise of the Nile augurs a bad harvest next season. The corn merchants are therefore buying up all corn and other cereals on the market, with the expectation of realizing large profits.

JAPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Line of Steamships Also Among the Probabilities.

A despatch from Pretoria says: The Japanese Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is visiting Pretoria. It is understood that he has a mission, the object of which is to open the way for the coming to the Transvaal of agricultural immigrants from Japan. He is also looking

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Quebec province expects to have a surplus this year of \$24,492.

A rich find of iron ore has been struck at a point four miles from the new steel plant at the Soo.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is now ready to move 500,000 bushels of wheat daily to lake ports.

Rich silver and copper mines have been discovered near Grand Forks, B.C.

All of last year's crop of 60,000,000 bushels has now been moved, says a Winnipeg despatch.

A Boston young lady has climbed to the summit of one of the highest of the Rockies at Great Glacier, B.C.

One despatch from Winnipeg says the total grain crop of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories is placed at 100,000,000 bushels.

Fritz Frederick, a settler from Wisconsin, has laid out a site for a town to be called Lindeneau, in the Saskatchewan.

Industrial schedules now being prepared by the Census Department will show great increase in the growth of industries since 1891.

Hon. Thomas Greenway has under consideration a scheme to light all his farm buildings at Crystal City with electricity, and at the same time generate sufficient power to furnish light for the village, one mile away.

A Calgary despatch says a large number of writs, varying in amount from \$5,000 to \$24,000, have been issued against the Crow's Nest Coal Company by the families of the men killed in the big explosion last spring.

FOREIGN.

Servant girls can get \$25 a month at Pretoria.

Twenty-five American soldiers in the Philippines have died of cholera.

The British War Office is considering a plan to reduce the expenses of cavalry officers.

Recent cold rains have ruined this year's Swedish crops, and short yields of all classes of produce are expected.

A meteor, while passing over Hunterville, New Zealand, exploded. The report was like a heavy gun being fired.

Experiments are now being carried out on the German railways with a new type of engine which has no tender, and consumes by means of a new patent very little coal.

A novelty in divorce is reported from a little town in Austria, where the parties in a recent case issued cards of invitation to their friends to be present at the trial.

French distillers and brewers have, through their association, entered suit against a temperance league, claiming that their agitations against the liquor traffic are damaging their trade.

A Boxer proclamation has been posted at Canton, inciting the slaughter of foreigners.

The Philadelphia School Board has ordered coal from England to heat the public schools of the city during the coming winter.

The Montags Revue, a semi-official Austrian organ, declares that Emperor Franz Josef will go to Rome to visit the King of Italy in defiance of the Vatican.

TO THE TEMISKAMING.

Not So Many Settlers Have Gone in This Year.

A despatch from Toronto says:

PRESENT DAY DUTIES.

God Will Give All of Us Strength to Meet Them.

[Entered according to act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Ball, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.]

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Matthew vi, 34, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof."

Christ is giving counsel, which recalls the advice the dying man once gave to his children. After calling his sons and daughters to his bedside the dying father said: "My children, I have seen a lot of troubles in my time. I have seen so many troubles that they have completely worn me out, and that is the reason that I am now dying, when I ought to be in my physical and mental prime. But the saddest part of it is that the most of my troubles have been imaginary troubles. They have been unnecessary troubles. They have not been troubles of the imminent to-day, but the visionary to-morrow. They have been troubles which would never have bothered me unless I had gone forth and hunted them out of their lairs and troubled them. The things that have given me most concern have been the things that never happened. So I charge you, my dear children, if you would serve God with your best physical, mental and spiritual powers, always obey the words which Christ spake in his famous sermon: 'Take, therefore, no thought of the morrow, for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.'"

My glorious text teaches almost exactly the same lesson that Mr. Beecher once presented when he said: "All time is divided into three parts—the past, the present and the future. The past belongs to gratitude and regret, the present to contentment and work, the future should belong to only hope and trust." It teaches that a dread of future evil is dishonoring to God, because it implies a doubt whether the good God will be true to the trust we have placed in him and whether he will really keep the promises he has made to his people. It teaches that after a Christian has done his best, his level and conscientious best, he should then joyfully and confidently leave the future in God's hands and

IN GOD'S HANDS ALONE. It teaches that no matter how hopeless, humanly speaking, may be the outlook, if we know and trust our God we should let our gospel faith chase away all the doubts and worries and fears that fret and tease and tantalize us in reference to the future, even as the rising sun scatters the darkness and the impenetrable gloom of the night. It teaches that no matter how dark and threatening may be the shrieking tornadoes of trouble the gospel rainbows should be big enough to arch the widest horizons and bright enough to smile through even a shower of falling tears.

Anticipated troubles rarely happen. By this statement I do not mean that if a man would cease to worry he could get a divine passport which would protect him forever from the rough hand of trouble. The cup of sorrow must be pressed against every human lip. The old eyes, as well as the young eyes, must become fountains of tears. Death angel as well as birth angel must flap the wing over a Phar-

wade into other angry waters a little farther on.

Anticipating troubles is a sin, because the present duties of life tax almost every man's physical and mental resources to the utmost limit. We read with sorrow and admiration about the pathetic struggle Sir Walter Scott made in his old age to pay off his debts. By a foolish investment he became responsible for something like \$600,000. With his magic pen he went to work. He worked during the day. He worked during the night. He worked when walking upon the street. He lived and worked for the one purpose, that of being able to say he owed no man a penny. But while he worked he so worried over this debt that one day his physician came to him and said, "Sir Walter, if you do not cease worrying you will die." With that the

MAGICIAN OF ABBOTSFORD looked up and gave a wan smile as he said: "Why, doctor, as long as that debt is hanging over my head I cannot help worrying. I know the worrying is killing me. But you might as well go and tell my cook to order the water in the kettle not to boil as to command my brain not to worry."

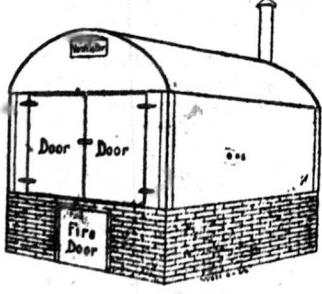
As worry racks the physical frame so that the tired mind is unable to think clearly; as it overtaxes the nervous system until the ganglia or nerve centres have imperfect connection, or complete disconnection, like the telephone when the wires have become broken or crossed; as worry paralyzes the digestive organs until they refuse properly to assimilate the food upon which the human body is dependent for the sustenance of life; as it is the forerunner of all the fatal diseases by which the human race is invalidated and destroyed, so it is an awful sin for you to fret and worry about the future and destroy your life's usefulness and influence. Can you not as true Christian men and women go forth to meet the duties of the present day and leave the visionary future in God's hands? Worry is not a harmless gadfly, an insectile annoyance, a buzzing irritant, a haphazard playful habit. It is a sin which has destroyed more victims than have ever been slain upon the field of battle or ground to pieces between the upper and the nether millstones of persecution and slander. Beware how you allow its fatal poison to enter your sinful heart.

ANTICIPATING TROUBLE is a form of intellectual and spiritual sin by which some men are blinded to the appreciation or enjoyment of present blessings. Because of this sin they cannot thank God for their loving wives and devoted children. They cannot thank God for the food they eat and the clothing they wear. They cannot thank him for their opportunities of usefulness and for health and life. They are always thinking of something they might have had; of something that might be taken away. They have no gratitude in their hearts to God for anything. Every kiss has in it for them the sting of a scorpion. Every sunbeam is eclipsed by a dark cloud. Every song has in it the echo of a requiem and a death rattle. Every moment is for them a pallbearer clothed in black walking by the casket of a stenchful corpse.

A FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

H. L. Keasey, Michigan, in Orange Judd Farmer, Gives Plans of One That Will Stand the Test.

The illustrations show elevation and general plan for a fruit farm evaporator that will stand the test. It will remain on the farm as a permanent fixture and money maker if rightly constructed and intelligently handled. The drier represents but one section of a large commercial machine. We have handled over 17 of these, all in one row and all fed from one source of heat and that driven its entire length by hot air blasts. In this section we show a brick wall nicely laid up, and the fire



EXTERIOR OF FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

door is simply the end of a common old box stove; in size, about 3 feet long, 2 feet high and 16 or 18 inches broad. The legs should be removed and the stove placed flat on the ground. The pipe should run straight back and come out at rear of wall, low enough down of course to prevent danger of fire to the wooden parts. It should then extend far enough up to give good draft.

The large cut shows the drier as it should look when ready for business. The wall is 6 feet square and 2½ feet in height. The upper structure is also 6x6, with posts 4 feet high. The door should be double; that is two doors instead of one, and should be made so that crowding will be necessary in closing. They should be built so that when opened a clear entrance of 4x4 feet is exposed.

A car filled with trays is shown in smaller cut. This car is a perfect cube, dimensions 3 feet and 6 inches all round. It is open at the bottom, top and sides, thus allowing free circulation of heat. This car is not absolutely necessary, but is very convenient. If the car is used, an iron frame running from the front door of drier to rear of same will have to be supplied to serve as track for car. The trays as seen in the car are interchangeable, and necessarily so, as fruit will often dry faster at the bottom of car than at the top, so that it will be seen that a change of position can be easily made, thus securing a uniform lot of fruit.

We favor the segment, or rounded roof on account of tightness. The economy in running the drier is in being able to confine the heat; thus the entire chamber must be air-tight. In place of the car one can construct frames inside the drier to hold the trays and get just as good results. Some will wonder how this The Exchange Telegraph Company car is to be handled when out of the drier. We purposely left off the platform that should be built just over the fire box door, to better show the building. It will be noticed in Fig. 1 that a ventilator is marked. Sometimes odors from scorched fruits will gather in the chamber and if confined for a time the entire batch will be damaged thereby. The trays are made by either mortising or

CONSIDER THE CALVES.

Keep the Youngster. That Promises Grew Into Good Animals.

From the market reports one might conclude that there has been enormous wave of calves sweeping over the country. The markets, especially those of the west, have been overstocked, so that even in the record breaking beef prices of calves are lower than a year ago. It is difficult to believe that there is an overproduction of calfs, and the rushing of them to market at what appears to be a sacrifice price cannot be anything but busi shortsightedness. The beef supply of the country must be short, such high prices would not rule, a plain proposition that the calf is father to the steer, and if calves are sacrificed there is no possibility of cheaper beef for several years. We farmers, breeders and others do not want cheaper beef, we see no more profit in the meat of the beef than the maker of it serves. As for the customers in cities and towns, they will have to make the best of it, for the nation that spends nearly \$400,000,000 yearly for beverage liquors can down the drink bill to keep up the butcher. But it would appear good business for the raisers of calves to keep on the farms as calves as have promise of growing into good beef animals. The present scarcity of feeds will not always continue, and when the new crops available for feeding those who desireous of making home consumption of home productions are likely to find a shortage of mouths to the eating.—W. F. McSparran, National Stockman.

How to Cure Halter Pulling.

Almost every one who has much to do with horses has had or more animals who would pull the halter. Sometimes they are bad that no ordinary halter will hold them. If you can find a horse strong enough, it is a pretty good remedy to hitch a young horse has this fault to a strong post let him hang himself up till he is tired of it.

One horseman recommends for halter pulling horse that a halter strap be buckled or around the horse's fore leg above the knee, pass the strap



CURE FOR HALTER PULLING.

through one ring of the bridle tie the other end to a hitching post. Another method, and the one we had illustrated, is to make a circle out of a strong piece of rope, pass the other end through the middle of the bridle or through the halter and tie. A few good straits pulls on the part of the horse usually discourages it in halter pull. We recommend this method, Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Full-Matted Strawberry Row.

Probably three-fourths of all strawberries are grown in this way, progressive fruit growers are finding out that it is a mistake. It is only justifiable when the land is too poor to grow them in other ways. Make rows four feet apart, and plants 18 to 24 inches in the row. The cultivator go in the same direction as the rows.

that no matter how dark and threatening may be the shrieking tornadoes of trouble the gospel rainbows should be big enough to arch the widest horizons and bright enough to smile through even a shower of falling tears.

Anticipated troubles rarely happen. By this statement I do not mean that if a man would cease to worry he could get a divine passport which would protect him forever from the rough hand of trouble. The cup of sorrow must be pressed against every human lip. The old eyes, as well as the young eyes, must become fountains of tears. Death angel as well as birth angel must flap the wing over a Pharaoh's palace as well as over the poor man's hut. The village church bell, which can throb for joy in a wedding chime and swing its clapper to ring out a Christmas carol, is the same bell that can toll out a slow, melancholy dirge. The house of feasting must become the house of mourning. The orange blossoms and cypress must grow side by side. It is by troubles that God trains his children to do the work for which they were intended. It is by the broken heart that he is able to make his songsters and songstress sing their sweetest music.

In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the troubles which did you the most serious damage were those troubles which, as a tiger, leaped upon you unexpectedly from ambush, not the troubles that lay crouching and glaring and threatening you in broad daylight in the open pathway just ahead.

THOSE SERIOUS TROUBLES

came to you as the little pygmy was supposed to have come to the king of old. When the pygmy asked the great monarch for permission to rule over all the lands which his little, short limbs could cover in three steps, the royal consent was derisively given. Then the insignificant dwarf immediately sprang up into the stature of a huge giant. With one stride the giant stepped across the land; with another stride the giant stepped across the seas, and with a third stride the giant lifted his sledge hammer fist and swept the trembling king off his throne. Your troubles, to use a familiar comparison, came like a clap of thunder and a stroke of lightning out of a clear sky. They came as a thief, not by day, but by night, in a way and at a time you did not expect them.

As a business man you have often worried about this, that and the other thing. You have worried about whether the firm that failed would be able to pay for the goods they bought. You have worried about the tariff laws and the elections. You have worried about the rival concern which settled on the next block. You never thought that a worse trouble could come to you than the loss of your store. You never thought that your own health could break down and that you would have to resign from the firm and sell out. Troubles came into your life, but they invariably came in the way and at the time you did not expect.

IF THIS PROMISE IS TRUE,
is it not time for you to stop your useless fretting? Is it not a senseless occupation to be worrying about certain troubles which in all probability—judged by the past—will never afflict your life? Do you not feel that the old English proverb is right which declares: "You must not cross the bridge until you come to it?" In the journey of life you will find many bridges down. You will discover that the spring freshets have swept away the embankments upon which countless abutments were placed. But in all probability the bridge you worry most about will be firm enough and strong enough to bear you over its stream, although you may have to

children. They cannot thank God for the food they eat and the clothing they wear. They cannot thank him for their opportunities of usefulness and for health and life. They are always thinking of something they might have had; of something that might be taken away. They have no gratitude in their hearts to God for anything. Every kiss has in it for them the sting of a scorpion. Every sunbeam is eclipsed by a dark cloud. Every song has in it the echo of a requiem and a death rattle. Every moment is for them a pallbearer clothed in black walking by the casket of a stenchful corpse.

In order to overcome this sin of worry I want you to try an experiment. Every hour of every day try to think of the blessings God has given to you instead of trying to remember all your troubles. If you have a poor memory, I want you to take a long sheet of paper and write those blessings down as you think of them, and then every little while take up this paper and read over the list. You are going to be surprised, overwhelmingly surprised, at the great number of blessings you can put down.

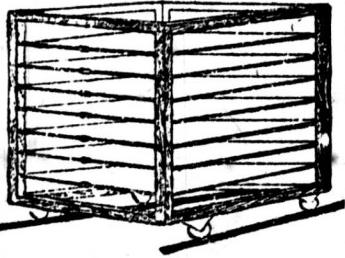
Anticipating trouble is a sin because it exhibits a lack of gospel faith to the unbelievers around you, who might otherwise be willing to believe in the atoning, saving, inspiring and recreating power of the blood of the Lamb. Talk as we may, we cannot get away from the overwhelming fact that every professing Christian is as a city set upon a hill for all unbelievers to look at.

AND TO BE GUIDED BY.

It has been said that no cook or chambermaid or butler or other employee ever entered the house of Philip Brooks but he or she became a Christian, if not already one, through the influence of that great and good gospel minister of Boston. So our Christian lights cannot be hidden under a bushel. If they are false lights the world will see that they are false and will despise them. If they are true lights, the world will follow those lights. What we say and do will influence others in reference to what they say or do for or against Christ. If by a true, simple faith, we can trust Christ in reference to the future both temporarily and eternally, then others will say: "That religion which makes him so happy is good enough for me. I will trust Christ also because that man has an inspiring faith which I lack." But if, by worrying and fretting about the future, we show that we do not trust Christ then others will say: "His faith does not stand the test. That professing Christian is no better off than I am. I shall not try to seek a Christ whom that man cannot trust."

But no man can safely let the future take care of itself unless he deals rightly with the present, and no man can deal rightly with the present unless he deals rightly with God, or, rather, let God deal rightly with him. Are you and I in touch with Jesus Christ so that Christ can and will take charge of our future for us? If we are, we are eternally all right. If we are not in touch with Christ, we are eternally all wrong. But, my brother, if your present relationship with Christ is not all right, then I beg of you not to stand still until you can press against the loving heart of the forgiving Saviour. Will you draw close to Christ's bleeding, wounded side? Will you as a little child, encouraged by Christ's love and the strength he gives you, look up into the face of your Heavenly Father and say, "Thy will, O Lord, and not mine be done?" Will you believe him? Will you trust him? Will you commit your present and therefore your to-morrow into his care?

sults. Some will wonder how this The Exchange Telegraph Company car is to be handled when out of the drier. We purposely left off the platform that should be built just over the fire box door, to better show the building. It will be noticed in Fig. 1 that a ventilator is marked. Sometimes odors from scorched fruits will gather in the chamber and, if confined for a time the entire batch will be damaged thereby. The trays are made by either mortising or



CAR SHOWING FRUIT TRAYS IN POSITION, halving the corners. Care should be taken in this work as a sticking tray is a poor thing when one is in a hurry. Cover these frames with wire gauze or tray netting. Wire is best.

Common 2x4 stuff is sufficient for the frame of drier, but the covering should be of the best dry timber that can be found. It should be nicely matched, and when put on should be painted at once. Now, we very well know that all farmers are not mechanics, and we also know how often they get hung up on some seemingly simple job. I am a carpenter by trade and am a little cautious about naming the cost of things; but this little drier is meant for business and, of course, all good business costs money. So, I can only say that it will depend entirely on who constructs the drier, and in what location the materials are bought. I believe, however, that it can be built for about \$70.—E. L. Keasly, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Just a Horse.

A farm hand was looking over a horse which a neighbor had brought in, and in commenting on him said: "What kind of a horse is he? He isn't big enough for a draft horse, he hasn't style enough for a driver, and he is too light to pull much of a load. He's nothing but a horse, and he isn't worth very much of a price either." That man was not a horse breeder, but he sized things up much better than many a man who pretends to breed horses does. The horse was just as he said, and he was bought for a \$50 bill because he was "just a horse."

There is a field of usefulness for all horses, but the man who raises "just a horse" does not make any money out of him. The man who buys him at \$50 may be getting a bargain, as he did in this case, but we are not breeding to make the buyer money but to make it for ourselves. The only way is to breed some kind of a horse. "Just a horse" won't do in the twentieth century.—Journal of Agriculture.

SILENCE IS GOLDEN.

He—"I am going to make a present of a bracelet for your birthday. Which do you prefer, silver or gold?"

She is silent.

He—"Well, which do you want?"

She is silent still.

He—"Why don't you speak up? I ask you which do you prefer, silver or gold?"

She—"Don't you know that speech is silver and silence is golden?"

Tolerance is the charity of the intelligence.—Lemaitre,

pass the other end through the head of the bride or through the head and then tie. A few good strong pulls on the part of the horse will dislodge it in halter pull. We recommend this method, Farm, Field and Fireside.

The Full-Matted Strawberry Row.

Probably three-fourths of all strawberries are grown in this way, progressive fruit growers are finding out that it is a mistake. It is only justifiable when the land is too poor to grow them in other ways. Make rows four feet apart, and plants 18 to 24 inches in the row, the cultivator go in the same direction every time, so as to throw runners around without tangling them, and as they root, narrow the cultivator.

The objections to the full-matted row are that when the row is full strip of ground some twenty feet wide is left around the plants which cannot be cultivated. The rows form over this, excluding the space between the roots and soil, and water draws up to the surface so the roots are dried out and injured. The top of the ground is dry, runners will not send down shoots, but continue to live on mother plant, forming several plants on the same runner, which around in the wind and do not root until the fall rains come, then they have no time to make perfect the fruit buds and roots, so the next season cannot bring berries to full size and maturity.

If the ground is rich the plants mat so thickly that sunlight is excluded from the lower foliage and crowns. Fruit buds which will form in dense shade will be lost. Many of the berries are too small and rot on the vines and sap vitality of the plant, thus preventing the better berries from growing to full size.—R. M. Kellogg.

Individual Value of Dairy Cows.

At the Illinois Experiment Station a record of the food consumed the milk and butter-fat produced two ordinary-looking dairy cows, been kept for the past year. They were fed the same ration and treated alike in every respect. One summed 6,478 lbs. digestible dry matter and produced 11,329 lbs. and 565 lbs. butter; the other summed 6,189 lbs. dry matter and produced 7,759 lbs. milk and 299 butter. On the same feed basis, difference in the value of the butter produced was \$47.09. This shows a strong suggestion to every dairyman to look carefully into his and induce him to weed out "paupers" at the earliest opportunity.

Profits in Feeding Grain.

Two profits are derived from grain by feeding it on the farm feeding value and the manorial value. When the grain is sold, the manorial value is completely lost the farm begins to run down in value. There is another profit connected with feeding, which is a saving of labor, horseflesh and equipment.

REWARD OF KINDNESS.

A kind-hearted man in New York had a sudden shock a time ago. He was standing on a railway platform giving apples to a circus elephant caged in a truck as the circus was on the train. The train started, and the elephant tried to lose the last apples in his basket, promptly seized the man by the trunk and carried him along the train. The train had to be stopped and the kind-hearted man rescued from the trunk of the circus elephant.

CONSIDER THE CALVES.

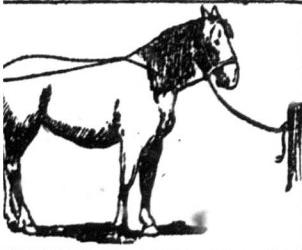
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BIG REWARDS FOR TRIFLES.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR FINDING A WATCH CHARM.

The biggest reward ever given for a thing not intrinsically worth a penny changed hands when Clements Markham, the "Diamond King," recovered his lost watch charm. He owned a bullet which had wounded his grandfather, Lieutenant Markham, in the Crimean War, and he naturally set great store by it. It was always hung on his watch chain, but one day it broke away and was lost, while he was trying to pass through a great crowd of sightseers during the late Queen's Jubilee in London. He advertised in nearly every paper in London next day, offering \$250 for the recovery of the bullet; and when no one replied he put the price up to \$500. Three days later an ex-policeman named Brooks, who now lives in High Barnet, found the lost charm on the roadway in St. James's street, and took it to its owner, who, he declared, shed tears of joy on getting the prized bullet back. The offer of \$500 had caused a lot of talk, and the finder even then hardly believed such a sum would be given for an apparent trifle. But the delighted owner paid him at once in notes, and told the plucky finder to come to him if ever he were in difficulties.

Gladstone once lost a pocket-book in the streets of York, and advertised for it, not saying what price would be given. It was of no possible use to anybody but the statesman himself, but contained a budget of notes on Homer, whom Gladstone was translating. The pocket-book was found by one Orton, a young clerk in a York bank, and he forwarded it to Hawarden Castle. The G.O.M. returned to the finder a cheque for \$550, saying that the notes in the portfolio represented the work of a whole year's spare time, and the reward was still below the mark, if anything. That clerk, by the way, is now a wealthy business man in Manchester.

It is hard to imagine that anyone would set much store by a bad shilling, but a coin of that kind, dated in the year Queen Victoria came to the throne, was regarded as a mascot, priceless in value, by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan. It was once passed on the great composer for a genuine shilling, and, so far from being annoyed afterwards, he declared it was the luckiest emblem he ever owned; for Sir Arthur, like many musicians and poets, was a little superstitious. He carried it about with him for ten years, and when he lost it one day at Henley Regatta he was inconsolable. He offered \$50, \$100 and finally \$250 for its recovery; and during six weeks scores of bad shillings were attempted to be palmed off on him as the "one and only." Finally, an old man named Bowring, retired waterman, picked it up on the tow-path and took it to its owner, receiving the reward and the composer's grateful thanks.—London Tit-Bits.

HOW AFRICA IS SLICED.

Great Britain Has the Best Part of the Country.

Britain's new Boer colonies add 167,465 square miles of territory to her British South African possessions, which now contain, perhaps, 900,000 square miles. The tract is one of the most valuable on the Continent, and its acquisition does away with a dividing barrier that might have proved a formidable obstacle in some political emergency.

Throughout Africa the British holdings and "spheres" now aggregate more than 3,000,000 square miles. Of the other European nations, France has claims about as

HOW TO AVOID CONSUMPTION.

SOME HINTS FOR PEOPLE WITH WEAK LUNGS.

The precautions which one should take in order to protect himself from consumption, when especially exposed to it, as in living with a consumptive, or in the case of the inheritance of weak lungs from parents who have died of phthisis, were thus laid down in a recent lecture by Dr. Byron Bramwell, a well-known English expert:

With this object in view the individual should endeavor (1) to increase his "vital resistance" by maintaining his general health in the best possible state of efficiency; (2) to avoid all conditions likely to produce in the body, and more especially in the lungs and digestive organs, conditions favorable to the growth of the tuberculosis germ-catarhal inflammations, bronchitis, etc.; (3) to avoid the breathing of air containing tubercle bacilli, and to avoid drinking infected milk. These precautions are desirable in the case of every one, but are especially necessary where there is an inherited tendency to phthisis, and still more essential in the case of persons obliged to live in close contact with consumptives.

During infancy and childhood special attention should be directed to the diet, and to the condition of the mouth and throat, since diseased conditions here are apt to lead to the tuberculous infection. In the case of deficient respiratory capacity—hollow chest and the like—suitable gymnastic exercises should be

FOLLOWED OUT REGULARLY.

Persons who inherit a strong tendency to phthisis should, with the object of preventing the development of it, be particularly well fed, clothed and housed; they should live, if possible, in a high, dry and pure atmosphere, and in a well-built, airy and well-drained house, which does not stand on cold, damp ground, and is exposed to plenty of sunlight. They should have plenty of exercise in the open air, should always sleep with their bedroom windows open, and should avoid excesses of all kinds (alcoholic and others). They should choose a profession where they can do their work in the open air if possible, and never one in which the lungs are exposed to irritating dust or fumes. They should eat plenty of butter and fat-forming foods, and if their nutrition is poor they should take cod-liver oil in cold weather.

Healthy persons who are obliged to live in contact with patients suffering from phthisis should be especially careful to carry out the above precautions, which, summed up, are: Free ventilation, abundance of fresh air, the avoidance of overcrowding, plenty of sunlight, scrupulous cleanliness, and absence of dust and dirt, and the destruction or disinfection of all discharges containing the tubercle bacillus. The chief risk in living with a consumptive is the breathing in of air containing the bacillus or its spores and direct infection by kissing or using cups contaminated by the sufferer. The sputum should be immediately disinfected and never allowed to become dry and pulverized; it should be burned. Healthy persons should never (if it can be prevented) sleep in the same room and never in the same bed with a phthisical patient.



THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XI, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 14.

Text of the Lesson, Deut. xxx, 11-20. Memory Verses, 15, 16—Golden Text, John v, 3—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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11-14. The word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it.

He foresaw that they would wander from Him and be scattered among other nations, and He here instructs them what to do in such a case and what He would do when they returned to Him with the whole heart. In these opening verses of our lesson He tells them that the means of their restoration did not have to be sought in heaven nor at the ends of the earth, but was always nigh them. God chose them to be a righteous people, He Himself being their righteousness. If they wandered from Him into unrighteousness, there was no way for them but to return to Him from whom they wandered. An unanointed eye would not see the death and resurrection of Christ in these words, but that is what Paul by the Spirit saw here when he quoted these words in Rom. x, 6-8, when he was setting forth that Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth. When we stand with God and see from His standpoint, we see His way of righteousness set forth everywhere from Gen. iii, 15, 21, on to Rev. v, 9, 10, and onward, and it is always His own work, and His own work alone, by which He brings people near to Him or restores them when they wander away from Him.

15, 16. I command thee this day to love the Lord thy God, to walk in His ways and to keep His commandments.

This, the Spirit says through Moses, is life and good, fruitfulness and blessing, and He faithfully set it before them that they might choose the right way. Thus also did Joshua before he left them, urging them to fear the Lord and serve Him, and yet telling them to make their choice (Josh. xxiv, 14, 15), and encouraging them to a right decision by telling them how he had decided, whatever they might do. The righteousness which is required is to love the Lord our God with all our heart and soul and strength and our neighbor as ourselves (Luke x, 27, 28), and until this is done either by us or for us by another we are unrighteous and cannot inherit the kingdom (I Cor. vi, 9-11), but the grace of God takes such unrighteous ones and makes them righteous with His own righteousness.

17, 18. Ye shall surely perish.

He plainly forewarns them that if they turn away from God and worship other gods this is what will happen, not because their God desired it, but because if they refused His love and the only way of life there was nothing for them but perishing because of their own willfulness. See the strong words concerning God's unwillingness to have any one perish in Ezek. xviii, 23; xxii, 11; John iii, 16; II Pet. iii, 9. See the love of God for the wandering and the lost in Gen. iii, when He sought out Adam and Eve; in the beautiful stories of Luke xv, as well as in all His dealings with Israel, and remember that He says: "I am the Lord. I change not;" "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, today and forever" (Mal. iii, 6; Heb. xiii, 8).

out of a strong piece of rope and is the other end through the ring the bridle or through the halter i then tie. A few good strong l's on the part of the horse usually discourages it in halter pulling, recommend this method, says rm, Field and Fireside.

The Full-Matted strawberry Row. probably three-fourths of all strawberries are grown in this way, but aggressive fruit growers are fastening out that it is a mistake. It is only justifiable when the land is poor to grow them in other ways, like rows four feet apart, and setts 18 to 24 inches in the row. Let a cultivator go in the same direction every time, so as to throw the vines around without tangling them, and as they root, narrow up a cultivator.

The objections to the full-matted way are that when the row is full, a sp of ground some twenty inches deep is left around the plants which cannot be cultivated. The crust runs over this, excluding the air in the roots and soil, and the water draws up to the surface so the roots are dried out and injured. If the top of the ground is dry, the vines will not send down their roots, but continue to live on the other plant, forming several plants

the same runner, which blow round in the wind and do not take root until the fall rains come, and then they have no time to make and reflect the fruit buds and roots, and the next season cannot bring their berries to full size and maturity, if the ground is rich the plants will fit so thickly that sunlight is excluded from the lower foliage and the vines. Fruit buds which will not fit in dense shade will be lacking, many of the berries are too small to live and rot on the vines and sap the ability of the plant, thus preventing the better berries from growing full size.—R. M. Kellogg.

Individual Value of Dairy Cows.

At the Illinois Experiment Station record of the food consumed and the milk and butter-fat produced by ordinary-looking dairy cows has been kept for the past year. They are fed the same ration and treated alike in every respect. One consumed 6,478 lbs. digestible dry matter and produced 11,329 lbs. milk and 565 lbs. butter; the other consumed 6,189 lbs. dry matter and produced 7,759 lbs. milk and 299 lbs. butter. On the same feed basis, the difference in the value of the butter produced was \$47.09. This should be a strong suggestion to every dairyman to look carefully into his herd and induce him to weed out the paupers at the earliest opportunity.

Frofits in Feeding Grain.

Two profits are derived from the grain by feeding it on the farm—the manorial value and the manorial value. When the grain is sold, the manorial value is completely lost and a farm begins to run down in fertility. There is another profit connected with feeding, which is a saving of labor, horseflesh and equipment.

HOW AFRICA IS SLICED.

Great Britain Has the Best Part of the Country.

Britain's new Boer colonies add 167,465 square miles of territory to her British South African possessions, which now contain, perhaps, 900,000 square miles. The tract is one of the most valuable on the Continent, and its acquisition does away with a dividing barrier that might have proved a formidable obstacle in some political emergency.

Throughout Africa the British holdings and "spheres" now aggregate more than 3,000,000 square miles. Of the other European nations, France has claims about as vast; but some 2,000,000 square miles of her African territory are in the desert of Sahara, and her sovereignty over this sandy waste is poorly established.

Germany and Portugal have each 900,000 square miles; and so has Belgium, if the Congo Free State be marked off to that country. Spanish Africa consists of some 252,000 square miles; Italian Africa of 88,000. Tripoli, which is tributary to Turkey, is nearly 400,000 square miles.

Britain has an advantage not only in the size of her possessions, but in their character. She has more territory that is habitable for white men than any other nation, and controls what are now the greatest diamond fields and gold regions in the world. She has also a more direct control over the districts credited to her than have most of the other countries over their districts. But on all the claims there are large numbers of natives who have still to be reckoned with. The partition has been exclusively a European affair.

BIG FEES FOR SINGERS.

For the highest fees received amongst prominent male singers, M. Jean de Beske, the famous Polish tenor, stands first. His contract for sixteen appearances during his last American tour amounted to \$36,000, an average of \$2,250 for every time he appeared on the platform. Madame Patti, however, can claim even a better record. For singing at Covent Garden in 1870 on sixteen nights she received \$18,000, an average of \$3,000 for each appearance. But the famous prima donna beat this record while on her American tour, for while in New Orleans in the eighties she received so much as \$6,000 per night.

CHOLLY'S OCCUPATION.

"Has Cholly any occupation—does he condescend to work for money?" "O, yes!" He's courting Miss Millions."

RWARD OF KINDNESS.

A kind-hearted man in New Zealand had a sudden shock a little while ago. He was standing on a highway platform giving apples to a circus elephant caged in a cattle truck as the circus was on the move. The train started, and the elephant, to lose the last apples in the basket, promptly seized the man in its trunk and carried him along with the train. The train had to be stopped, and the kind-hearted man rescued from the trunk of the traveling elephant.

taminated by the sufferer. The sputum should be immediately disinfected and never allowed to become dry and pulverized; it should be burned. Healthy persons should never (if it can be prevented) sleep in the same room and never in the same bed with a phthisical patient.



A STERN REALITY.

Quills—No, there's not much poetry in my life.

Squills—What do you do?

Quills—I examine the verse submitted to the Bungtown Blatter.

MATTER OF FAMILY PRIDE.

"Prisoner, have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon you?"

"A few words, my lord. I am 30 years of age."

"Well?"

"Your elder brother is a physician."

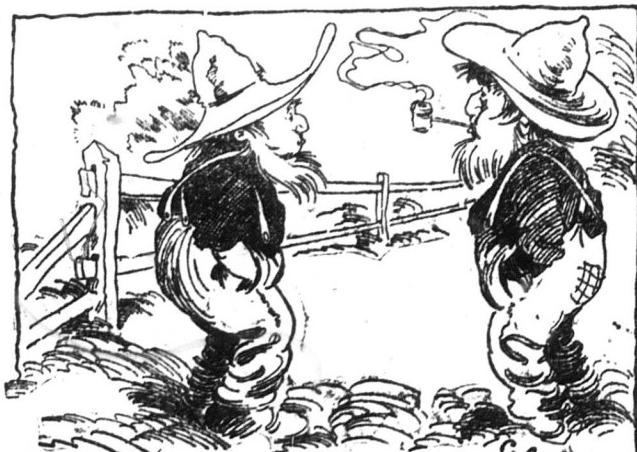
"This is impertinent and irrelevant."

"It may sound so, my lord, but it means life or death to me. I understand that you take a great pride in the phenomenal success of your brother?"

"I do, but what possible bearing can that have upon your case?"

"Simply this: Your brother, the doctor, examined me a year ago, and predicted that I would live at least twenty years more. It would certainly undermine his reputation as a scientist should I die before that time."

The Lord Chief Justice may exercise the office of coroner in any part of England.



"Wal, horse-swapping ain't any more risky than marrying."

"Yes, but yer can swap hosses mo re'n once."

other gods this is what will happen, not because their God desired it, but because if they refused His love and the only way of life there was nothing for them but perishing because of their own willfulness. See the strong words concerning God's unwillingness to have any one perish in Ezek. xviii, 23; xxii, 11; John iii, 10; II Pet. iii, 9. See the love of God for the wandering and the lost in Gen. iii, when He sought out Adam and Eve; in the beautiful stories of Luke xv, as well as in all His dealings with Israel, and remember that He says: "I am the Lord. I change not;" "Jesus Christ the same yesterday, today and forever" (Mal. iii, 6; Heb. xiii, 8).

19. He is thy life and the length of thy days.

Not anything apart from Him, not anything we can do, but He Himself is our life, and there is no life apart from Him. The New Testament makes this so very plain in such passages as I John v, 11, 12; Col. iii, 4; John xiv, 6, and the Old Testament varies not, for hear the soul's cry in such words as these: "My soul thirsteth for God, for the living God," "Whom have I in heaven but Thee? And there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee," "The Lord is my portion, saith my soul" (Ps. xlii, 2; lxviii, 25; Lam. iii, 24). One cannot read the chapter from which our lesson is taken without noticing the frequent repetition of the name "the Lord thy God," not less than fifteen times. Then if the previous chapters have been read there will come to mind these words, "That thou mayest fear this glorious and fearful name, the Lord thy God," in xxviii, 58, and there will doubtless come to mind chapter v, 6, 7, as the reason why they should obey and serve Him. But they did not know Him, they did not believe His words, and so they wandered. Israel's need is our need, and that is to see our utter helplessness to keep God's holy law, then to see Him who said: "Thy law is within my heart. I delight to do Thy will, O my God," and, receiving Him, rest in His righteousness. This for our redemption; then for the daily life He who redeemed us must live in us, and as we let Him save us without any works of ours we must let Him work in us, both to will and to do of His good pleasure, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight (Phil. ii, 13; Heb. xiii, 21). Only as we see His great love to us will we be constrained to yield our whole being to Him in glad surrender. As Dr. Murray says, we must become better acquainted with Jesus Christ in heaven for us. The knowledge of the greatness and glory of Jesus is the secret of a strong and holy life. This knowledge can be found only in the word of God, interpreted to us by the Holy Spirit, but the Holy Spirit cannot possibly lead us into the power and the blessing of God's word unless with our whole heart we hearken to His voice. Jesus Himself said, "The words that I speak unto you are spirit and are life" (John v, 39).

RHINE WINE.

The process of making artificial Rhine wine is somewhat complicated. Mix one pound of essence in three gallons of proof spirits, and add thirty-seven gallons of rectified cider; then dissolve a pound of tartaric acid in a half gallon of hot water, and add to suit taste. About one-half of the Rhine wine used in the United States is made in this manner.

AS IT SEEMED.

"What's his business?"

"Everybody's."

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."

D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take.

It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, colds, etc.; \$1., most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napane Express

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

To the Editor of THE EXPRESS.

A party of American capitalists are going to operate a packing house and canning factory in this country. Napane can have both by furnishing the land for the plant and free taxes. Do they want them?

ENQUIRER.

THE Montreal Witness, discussing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's visit to France, uses these noble and pregnant sentences:—"If the Imperial Government had requested Sir Wilfrid Laurier to go on his present trip through Europe and make public speeches it could not have taken better or more effectual means or refuting the slanders of the continental press. As a living representative of the success of British colonial policy, and an eloquent exponent of the practical excellence of British methods of government, he presents an object lesson to the rulers and peoples of Europe an unexampled impressiveness. None but he could have associated the toast of France with the King of great Britain in an assembly of Frenchmen and won their applause. That he did so was a daring proof that while he was loyal to the traditions of the land of his forefathers, he was true to the British Crown under which he was born, and the institutions which he so nobly represents. We are thankful for what may well be regarded as the wonderful physical and mental endurance which has been accorded to one who has been able to do so much to bless his country and the world. When one follows the personal history of Sir Wilfrid during the past six years, and realizes how, during that period, he has passed without intermission from one engrossing strain to another, one cannot but wonder at the survival in one not robust, of the good temper, sagacity and even elasticity and grace which continue to make him equal to every occasion, no matter how trying. When we hear that he has now occasionally to take absolute rest in bed for days at a time, our sympathies are with him, and for the sake of the country

Germany, even before the discriminatory tariff, took of us in crude products such as grain. There is nothing to prevent Canada making a mark of Germany and putting an almost prohibitive tax on her goods—we should be glad of the chance. We can very well get along without the cheap German stuff which comes in here, and if we are self-respecting people we certainly will do so, for nothing could be more pointed or irritating than the last anti-Canadian measure adopted by Germany. It has been the habit of United States millers to mix our superior grade of wheat with their own in order to produce a high-class flour. This having come to the knowledge of the German officials, they now require a certificate of origin with every shipment of United States grain or flour in order that none of the Canadian product shall creep in without paying the discriminatory tax. All this hatefulness was born of the desire of Canada to give Great Britain an advantage over foreign nations in our markets. No other country took such offence at what was a mere matter of domestic policy, and if our Government sits quietly by without retorting in kind it will have to explain itself to the people. It is possible that there is a diplomatic "hen on," or that there is a hitch somewhere, but this condition of affairs has existed for so long a time that either action or explanation is already overdue.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association held the other day, there was a resolution passed to have a deputation wait upon the Government at Ottawa, to ask for a revision of the tariff, with an increase of duty all round, of course. All this in face of the evident prosperity of the country. Everyone is doing well, even the Manufacturers' Association admitted this. The President says that the country was never before in so prosperous a condition. Never, he says, were our people so harmoniously optimistic. Canada's external trade for the fiscal year ending June 30 was four hundred and twenty-three million dollars. He points out that the increase in our industrial exports has more than kept pace with our phenomenal increase in other departments. Considering the greatly increased demand upon us for our home market, he says, this report is most encouraging, exhibiting, as it does the fact that our manufactures are developing more rapidly than the other branches of trade. Does it not strike the average man that this is a wrong time to be asking for an increase of duties—a wrong time to unsettle the trade relations of the country—a wrong time to ask for MORE! For more protection simply means more profit to the manufacturer. They are doing well, evidently and can afford a big jaunt down by the sea to talk over how to benefit one another. The farmer is now however, being heard from. The farmers' prosperity means more to this country than does that of any other calling, or of all the manufacturers lumped together. The farmers think now is a good time to reduce the duties, to take off some of the burdens imposed upon the people. There is an abundant revenue, and the people should be considered—the consumer should be consulted and his interests considered—for the consumers are really the great bulk of the people. Of course the consumers won't call a meeting to air their

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Friday night, fire did considerable
damage to the Doyle block, on North
Street, Belleville. It was discovered
premises of Henderson Brown, shoemakers.
The loss on the building was covered
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you will find

Scribblers and Exercise

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the personal history of Sir Wilfrid during the past six years, and realizes how, during that period, he has passed without intermission from one engrossing strain to another, one cannot but wonder at the survival in one not robust, of the good temper, sagacity and even elasticity and grace which continue to make him equal to every occasion, no matter how trying. When we hear that he has "now occasionally to take absolute rest in bed for days at a time, our sympathies are with him, and for the sake of the country and the empire we wish him the recuperative relaxation he so much needs."

THE imports from Germany to this country totalled last year \$11,000,000. Exports to Germany totalled \$1,300,000. Yet the Germans are requiring a certificate as to the origin of wheat purchased from the United States, being fearful that Canadian wheat will be exported as American. There is a retaliatory duty levied on Canadian wheat, because of the British preference. Canada could very easily get even with the Germans by putting a "protective" extra duty on German goods. This is not likely to be done, however, because it would be a policy of the "steal" order. The Globe makes a very good point in this connection, as follows: "We ought not to adopt the policy of excluding imports out of mere revenge. Our policy should not be to injure others, but to help ourselves. The interests of Canada ought to be the guide to our tariff legislation; of all Canada, not of any class at the expense of others. And we think that the general interests of Canada will be served by freedom rather than by restriction."

Saturday Night says on this subject: "The extraordinary efforts of Germany to exclude Canadian wheat and wheat products unless they pay the discriminatory tax of what is equivalent to five cents a bushel in excess of what is charged other countries, should stir the Canadian parliament into those reprisals which would make the Kaiser and his people feel tired. Canada imports German manufactured goods six or eight times as much in value as

being heard from. The farmers prosperity means more to this country than does that of any other calling, or of all the manufacturers lumped together. The farmers think now is a good time to reduce the duties, to take off some of the burdens imposed upon the people. There is an abundant revenue, and the people should be considered—the consumer should be consulted and his interests considered—for the consumers are really the great bulk of the people. Of course the consumers won't call a meeting to air their grievances or complain of their burdens—nor will they send a deputation to Ottawa. But the farmers can get together and air their views. They are doing so in the West, and we hope they will successfully demonstrate that a LOWER not a HIGHER tariff would be generally beneficial.

THE WOES OF IRELAND.

That the woes of Ireland have not been altogether caused by the "bloody Sassenach" is made evident by the unbroken series of rows which are quite unconnected with British rule. A gentleman arrived recently in Toronto who was boycotted out of Sligo by the United Irish League for no misdemeanor of his own, but because the Leaguers of that district had a row with somebody else. It was announced in one of the evening papers that he intends to make his home here and invest his not inconsiderable capital in Toronto. If the Leaguers succeed in driving every prosperous man who disagrees with them in politics and the land question out of Ireland, there won't be much left; yet if the press is to be believed, these petty persecutions are being carried on wherever the Leaguers have power to make it disagreeable for their opponents. Nor are these feuds confined to those differing in politics and religion. Belfast is a Protestant city, and recently, when the constituency of South Belfast became vacant by the death of Mr. W. Johnston, of Bally-

fatal blow to Orangeism," while at a meeting in support of the successful candidate Dunbar-Buller was described as "the nominee of Mr. Arthur James Balfour—the most unprincipled, dangerous and Romanizing politician who had sat in the House of Commons since the days of James II. and Judge Jeffreys."—Saturday Night.

A necklace made of black ants is an article of adornment of New Guinea. The Anglican mission there gives particulars of one which measured over eleven feet long and was composed of as many as 1,800 bodies of ants. Three little pieces of shell and a dozen English beads were incorporated into it, and there was a native string holding it together, yet its weight only reached 2 drams 2 scruples 13 grains. These large black ants make big nests in the native gardens, and the native women and girls catch them, pull off their heads, bite off and swallow the other end and thread the thorax.

A Very Queer Custom.

A curious custom takes place in villages of the Luxembourg district, Belgium, in May. After Sunday service numbers of lads cluster round the church entrance and as the girls come out seize them one by one, one lad grasping a girl by the shoulders and the other by the heels, the two lifting her well up while a third pumpkin passes under the human bridge thus formed. This is done in the presence of the parents, who themselves have passed through the same ordeal.

The Way He Came.

At the finish of a football match a youngster in his hurry to get out scrambled over the palings that surrounds the ground.

A burly policeman standing by shouted to him as he was about to drop outside, "You young rascal, why don't you go out the way you came in?"

"So I am!" shouted the boy as he vanished into the crowd.

The policeman also vanished, amid the laughter of the bystanders.

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Experienced buyers recognize that our efforts are always directed to a view of serving the public satisfactorily and well. Accuracy in dispensing perfect purity of drugs, have established our reputation.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
Is the world's leading medicine to the cure of rheumatism, neuralgia, diseases, nerve troubles and liver kidney complaints. This marvellous medicine is doing a happy work in hundreds of our Canadian homes. The one bottle convinces all doubters stock of Paine's Celery Compound is genuine. Thos. B. Wallace, Dr. Napane, Ont.

Her Mistake.

Two elderly women and an old evident strangers in the city are were carefully guarding a huge scope between them, stood in front of the Grand for an hour the other waiting for some kind soul to them to the residence of a friend had come to visit. The noise and the of the city evidently confused and they stood bewildered, not knowing which way to turn. Finally of the women plucked up courage address a man who was passing by, "Could you tell me where Blank lives?"

"Who?" inquired the man.

"Why, Will Blank. He used to next door to us at Linton, and we come in to see him."

The man had to acknowledge he never even heard of Will Blank the old lady turned away with a full smile, saying, "Oh, I thought you lived here."

Tit For Tat.

Porcupine—You carry your pretty high.

Giraffe—Well, if I do I am not up as you are.—Judge.

Unqualified Approval.

The openwork stocking,
Ah, what could be neater?
'Tis especially admired
By the hungry mosquito.

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The Ideal Remedy for Constipation

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
Toronto, Ontario
soc. and \$1.00; all druggists.

A BIG SUCCESS.

The Harrowsmith annual fair improves with age. It keeps on getting better and improving year after year. The attraction is exactly what it is advertised—a genuine country fair, and farmers and others who attend it see as fine an exhibition of live stock as could be gathered together in any county in the dominion. The entry list was unusually heavy this year, every class filling up above the average. In fact there was not sufficient space in the cattle sheds to accommodate all the entries. The main building was also overcrowded.

Excellent weather this year favored the fair, and as a result a record crowd was attracted. The grounds fairly swarmed with sight-seers Friday, and satisfaction and contentment could be read in everybody's countenance.

The exhibit of fancy needlework was large and the different specimens reflected great credit upon the ladies. A collection of doilies, hand worked, could not be excelled in point of skill and diversity of subjects treated. In the fancy work line, Miss Maud Sproule, Harrowsmith, proved herself an adept, by winning the special prize offered for the best collection. She also captured the special prize for the best specimen of lace bolero work, and secured first prize for battenburg work. Mrs. Lockwook, Belleville, was another large prize winner in this line and in painting, some of her sketches were very cleverly executed. Mrs. Lewis Hartman, Odessa, exhibited some fine paintings, which captured the coveted red ticket, denoting the premier prize. Mrs. Sproule, Harrowsmith, swept the board in prizes on home canned fruit, securing the special prize offered. Other exhibitors whose work was meritorious and prize winning, were: Mrs. R. Aylesworth, Mrs. A. Snyder, Mrs. P. R. Miller, Lennox; Miss Buck, Harrowsmith; Miss Gilmore, Tamworth. Mrs. Alfred Hunter, Harrowsmith, showed a handsome lace bolero.

P. S.
P.
resident
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Repayable
notice

ANNUAL
HER

BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

jewelry is now the correct style, see our selections of jewelry and by up-to-date people.

F. CHINNECK's Jewelry Store
night, fire did considerable
the Doyle block, on North Front
Belleville. It was discovered in
Henderson Brown, shoemakers,
the building was covered by

County of Lennox and Addington

Treasurer's Sale of Lands for Taxes.

CONTY OF LENNOX & ADDINGTON, of the Warden and the Seal of the County of Lennox and Addington, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1902, and to me directed, commanding me to levy upon the lands mentioned in the following list for arrears of taxes due thereon and the costs as therein set forth.

I hereby give notice that unless the said arrears and costs are sooner paid I shall proceed to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the taxes and costs, at the Court House in the town of Napanee, by Public Auction on TUESDAY, THE (FOURTH) 4th DAY OF NOVEMBER (AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS IF NECESSARY) in the present year, 1902, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, in compliance with the provisions of the Assessment Act.

The Treasurer may adjourn sale if necessary by giving public notice. The public will please remember that this is a Strictly Cash Sale. Private cheques will not be taken in settlement of purchase unless accepted by the bank on which they are drawn.

VILLAGE OF BATH.

DESCRIPTION OF LOT.	CON.	ACRES	3 YEARS OR OVER	TAXES.	EXPEN- SE.	TOTAL	REMARKS.
Part of lot No. 11 in 1st concession, Tp. of Ernestown, and situated S. side of Academy street and east side of Fairfield street, Village of Bath.....	1	1/10	.. ..	\$ 2 20	\$ 3 25	\$ 5 45	Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF KALADAR.

East $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 24....	5	■50	3 years or over.	\$22 25	\$ 3 63	\$25 88	Patented.
South $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 10....	7	100	.. ..	10 10	3 88	13 43	..
West $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 1....	10	100	.. ..	83 87	3 91	87 26	..
Lot No. 6	11	200	.. ..	31 28	3 86	35 09	Only W. Pt. Patented.

TOWNSHIP OF ANGLESEA.

Lot No. 42	1 r a	100	3 years or over.	\$ 7 90	\$ 3 28	\$11 18	Patented.
Lot No. 18.....	1 r a	100	.. ..	6 18	3 25	9 38	..
Lot No. 8.....	12	100	.. ..	6 07	3 25	9 32	..
Lot No. 8	13	100	.. ..	10 94	3 35	14 29	..

TOWNSHIP OF EFFINGHAM.

Lot No. 3.....	5	100	3 years or over.	\$10 21	\$ 3 33	\$13 54	Patented.
Lot No. 4.....	5	100	.. ..	10 21	3 33	13 54	Not patented
Lot No. 4	6	100	.. ..	6 22	3 25	9 47	..

TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFIELD.

North $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 29...	2	100	3 years or over.	\$12 53	\$ 3 54	\$16 07	Not patented
Lot No. 26.....	7	200	.. ..	12 17	3 39	15 56	..
Lot No. 22	9	200	.. ..	8 60	3 29	11 89	..
East $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 17....	10	100	.. ..	3 80	3 25	7 05	..
South $\frac{1}{2}$ Lot No. 10....	11	100	.. ..	9 05	3 30	12 35	Patented.
Lot No. 11.....	12	200	.. ..	12 02	3 38	15 40	Not patented
Lot No. 12.....	12	200	.. ..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 13	12	200	.. ..	12 02	3 38	15 40	..
Lot No. 20.....	16	125	.. ..	3 75	3 25	7 00	..

VILLAGE OF TAMWORTH.

Lot No. 5....block 9	1/5	3 years or over.	\$ 7 88	\$ 3 28	\$11 16	Patented.
Lot No. 1....block I	1/4	.. ..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..
Lot No. 2....block I	1/4	.. ..	9 02	3 30	12 32	..

VILLAGE OF NEWBURGH.

Lots 67 and 68 south side Elizabeth street...	1/2	3 years or over.	\$ 5 27	\$ 3 25	\$ 8 52	Patented.	
Part of Lot 41, south side Water street...	1	1/4	.. ..	7 93	3 28	11 21	..
Part of Lot 17, north side of con...	2	1/4	.. ..	5 28	3 25	8 53	..
Lot No. 65, west side of Main street...	1	1/4	.. ..	4 38	3 25	7 63	..
Lot No. 24 S. side con. and Lot No. 25 N. side Grove street, known as Pomeroy estate.....	1	1/4	.. ..	15 84	3 48	19 32	..
Lot No. 4, east side of Dunham street	2	1/4	.. ..	2 65	3 25	5 90	..
Lot No. 35 north side of Gore street	1	1/5	.. ..	3 63	3 25	6 88	..
Lot No. 4 east side of Brock street.....	1	1/4	.. ..	22 89	3 65	26 54	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricultural grounds.....	1	.. ..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..	

IRVINE PARKS,

County Treasurer's Office,
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

ard's Bookstore

—you will find

and Exercise Books

ith Loyal, Patriotic and Gorgeously
Covers—"Works of Art."

1 HIGH SCHOOL BOOKS

Allentown Rollaville

's and Exercise Books

with Loyal, Patriotic and Gorgeously
ed Covers—"Works of Art."

nd HIGH SCHOOL BOOKS

OF ALL KINDS.

Variety of Pencils

One Cent pencil in the world.

rienced Buyers Appreciate
Our Efforts.

rienced buyers recognize the fact that efforts are always directed with serving the public satisfactorily well. Accuracy in dispensing and purity of drugs, have established reputation.

INE'S CELERY COMPOUND world's leading medicine to-day for rheumatism, neuralgia, blood & nerve troubles and liver and complaints. This marvellous is doing a happy work in thousands of Canadian homes. The use of it convinces all doubters. Our Paine's Celery Compound is fresh genuine. Thos B. Wallace, Druggist, 389, Ont.

J. Clancy, Centreville, had a good showing of fine honey. Archie Knight, township of Kingston, secured first prize on his fine collection of dried roots.

The exhibit of hogs was said to be the best ever made at a Harrowsmith fair. W. A. Potter, Moscow, was an extensive prize winner on his excellent stock. In the Berkshire class, he received first on aged boar, first on boar one year old, first on aged sow and second on sow under one year.

It was generally remarked that a better looking lot of horses were never congregated together before in Harrowsmith. There were some beauties among the lot. M. B. Traves, Latimer, secured the special prize for the best mare and colt, general purpose class. John Taylor, Latimer, carried off third prize on his two-year-old roadster; a slight lameness threw the colt out of first prize. Peter Miller, Switzerville, had two prize winners, one carrying off the special in the heavy draught class, and the other in the general purpose class.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD

Is Nourishing and Sustaining.

Medical Authorities Say It Is An
Unequalled Health Food.

Thousands of really respectable people are quite indifferent to the requirements of the stomach, unless that organ is seriously deranged. Poor breakfast grain foods soon interfere with digestive vigor. When Malt Breakfast Food is regularly used each morning, perfect digestion, bodily energy and happiness will be your reward. There is no insoluble starch in Malt Breakfast Food; every particle nourishing. The best medical authorities say Malt Breakfast Food is an unequalled health food for young and old.

Tit For Tat.
upine—You carry your head high.
ffe—Well, if I do I am not stuck you.—Judge.

Unqualified Approval.
The openwork stocking.
Ah, what could be neater?
Tis especially admired
By the hungry moskeeter.

Lot No. 4 east side of Brook street.....	I	1/4	..	..	3 63	3,25	6 88	..
Part of Lot No. 17, east side of Main st., known as the Agricultural grounds.....	1		..	..	22 80	3 65	26 54	..
			..	..	42 24	4 13	46 37	..

County Treasurer's Office,
Napanee, July 24th, 1902.
First published in THE NAPANEE EXPRESS, at Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, on July 25th, 1902.

IRVINE PARKS,
Treasurer County of Lennox and Addington.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventors' Help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marion & Marion, New York Life Bldg. Montreal; and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Township of Richmond intends at its next session, to be held on Monday the 6th day of October, 1902, to introduce a By-Law for its first reading, for the assuming of the Road Allowance, lying between the Seventh and Eighth Concessions, running from Lot No. 7 to 13 inclusive in accordance with the survey of William R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor. And all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ABRAM WINTERS,
Selby, Sept. 2nd, 1902. Township Clerk

WANTED! A Good Representative To sell Fruit Trees,

Ornamental Trees, etc., in Napanee and near by districts. Terms liberal, on salary or commission basis. We have under cultivation over 600 acres and have the best and most complete list of nursery stock in Canada to-day. Our stock is guaranteed free from disease, to be delivered in good condition, true to name, or purchase money refunded. Our representative will have exclusive territory. Apply now.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.,
393 m Toronto, Ont.

Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

Rubber Heels That Hold



Dunlop Cushion Heels—wear like leather—give you a firm foothold and you can walk far without growing weary. Sample size .50c. All shoemakers, or write direct.

NO HORSE should be without the

DUNLOP CUSHION PADS

They prevent slipping—lameness—sprained tendons—cracked hoofs—balling and cankers. Sample sets sent direct. Any blacksmith can put them on.

WRITE FOR CATALOG.

The Dunlop Tire Co.
LIMITED
TORONTO



C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop Carrington Tires."

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF

APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Over-coatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company
GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,
Eastern Standard Time.
No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto		Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.							
Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	Lve		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Tweed	...	6 30	3 35	3 35	Deseronto	...	6 45	...	...
Stoco	3	6 38	3 43	3 43	Deseronto Junction	4	7 10	...	...
Larkins	7	6 50	3 55	3 55	Arr. Napanee	...	9 7 15	...	...
Marlbank	13	7 10	4 15	4 15	Napanee	...	9 7 40	12 25	4 30
Erigsville	17	7 25	4 30	4 30	Strathcona	15	8 05	12 40	4 40
Tamworth	20	7 40	2 25	4 40	Newburgh	17	8 15	12 50	5 00
Wilson	24				Thomson's Mills*	18			
Enterprise	26	8 00	2 45	4 48	Camden East	19	8 23	1 00	5 15
Mudlake Bridge	28				Yarker	23	8 35	1 13	5 25
Moscow	31	8 13	2 53	5 10	Yarker	23	8 55	1 13	5 40
Galbraith	33				Galbraith	25			
Arr. Yarker	35	8 25	3 05	5 23	Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 50
Lve Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 35	Mudlake Bridge*	30			
Camden East	39	9 10	3 18	5 48	Enterprise	32	9 20	1 40	6 02
Thomson's Mills	40				Wilson*	34			
Newburgh	41	9 25	3 25	5 58	Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 25
Strathcona	42	9 40	3 35	6 08	Erinsville	41	9 55	6 33	
Napanee	49	9 55	3 50	6 25	Marlbank	45	10 10	...	6 50

Get the Most Out of Your F

You don't and can't if your is weak. A weak stomach does all that is ordinarily taken. It gets tired easily, and what it digest is wasted.

Among the signs of a weak are uneasiness after eating, fits vous headache, and disagreeable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia, and tried every remedy I but never got anything that gave until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. praise this medicine too highly for it has done me. I always take it spring and fall and would not be it." W. A. Nugent, Belleville, On

Hood's Sarsapa

Strengthens and tones the stom the whole digestive system.

NEWS FROM THE COUN

To Correspondents.—Persons send items from the surrounding districts their names to correspondents sign of good faith, not for pub Any correspondence received with name attached will not be published

FREDERICKSBURGH.

Business is brisk at the Hay, straw and grain of all coming in for shipment. Four are doing business in this local they keep things moving. range, for hay, from \$8 to \$ according to quality; straw, \$ oats, 30c, a bushel. One buyer that since starting on this crop he has already sent out ears of the above produce.

George Perry was in Mon few days last week on business

Telephone connection with is something urgently needed to state business.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart directly and quickly, stimulates the action, stops most acute pain, signs of weakness, fluttering, smothering, or palpitation. This full cure is the sturdy ship which the heart sick patient into the radiant and perfect health. Gives most acute forms of heart disease minutes.—11

BATH.

John Johnston, New York City Joseph F. Johnston, Kingston Bath for a few days on a visit mother, Mrs. Mary Johnston.

Our school started on Tuesdays a good attendance, the only teachers being Mr. Hutchinson, ton, in place of William Bain.

Alexander Carragh, Collie moved into this village on Wed

Mrs. (Dr.) Drummond, Col Mich., visiting with her pare and Mrs. Luke Cunningham returned home.

The United Statesers, here past month or two, are leav home this week.

Mrs. Henry Forward, Belvoir returned home from her visit mother, Mrs. M. Johnston.

A. S. Kimmerly has plenty of suit in large sax. Great bar sugars. Our 25c tea beats al Plenty of Bras and Shorts in stock of stock machine oil 25 cents Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical I and Favorite Prescription 85c per

ERNESTTOWN STATION.

Miss Maggie Darragh, Collins' Bay, spent a few days at F. Laidley's and E. B. Crowe's.

Lulu Amey has returned to Napanee, after a pleasant vacation among friends here, and will resume her studies at the collegiate.

Mr. Compton and family have moved here from the vicinity of Trenton; he has employment on G T R.

Mrs J Hartman, our wonderful centenarian, receives many callers daily.

Mrs and Miss Strachan, Kingston, at N Amey's last week. Miss Estella Amey, Napanee, is the guest of Mrs C Johnston. Mrs. B. Amey and little son, Cobourg, at M. Hogle's.

Misses Lizzie and Louise Hoge's, Boston, at their mother's, Mrs. S. Hogle's; Miss Ada Miller, Kingston, at her sister's, Mrs. E. Johnston's.

Take One of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills after dinner. It will promote digestion and overcome any evil effects of hearty eating. Safe, prompt, active, painless and pleasant. This effective little pill is supplanting all the old school nauseous purgatives. 40 doses, 10 cents.—13

MORVEN.

Harvesting and threshing will soon be things of the past. Grain is yielding well, and is of good weight and quality. Oats are being shipped at the station in large quantities.

Morven is bound to keep pace with the times; we can boast of a male choir now.

The sermon delivered on Sabbath morning by Rev. Mr. Boyce, in the White Church, on "Prohibition," was one worthy of note. The quartette rendered by the male choir was up-to-date and worthy of praise.

Morven leaguers attend an Epworth league rally at Violet, on Tuesday evening and took part in a debate on "which is the greater hindrance to the country, the liquor traffic or war?"

Samuel Hicks and wife left for their home near Watertown last week, after spending a few days with his brother D. R. Hicks.

Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and kindred ailments, take wings before the healing qualities of South American Nervine. Thomas Hoskins, of Durham, Ont., took his preacher's advice, followed directions and was cured permanently of the worst form of Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia. He has recommended it to others with gratifying results. It's a great nerve builder.—12

YARKER.

The employees of the wheel factory are arriving back to resume work. Many changes have been made in the factory to facilitate the work.

Very few went from here to the North-West as there was plenty of work in this section. Farmers paid from \$1.25 to \$2 a day.

Mrs. Lario and children left for Assinaboia in the North-West to join her husband there.

S. Guess has sold his residence to M. Van Uven, who will locate here.

Another building will have to be secured for a parsonage, and at a meeting of the board, it was decided to either build or buy one.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, of Auburn N. Y. are at A. H. Montgomery's.

The family of Dr. Oldham have returned from Sydenham.

William Hill has gone to Toronto. Yarkerites at Toronto fair are Mrs. James Warner, Mrs. F. E. Benjamin, J. A. Vandewater and wife, John Wright, J. C. Connolly, John Hunt, M. C. Dunn and wife, A. A. Connolly.

The vacancy in Yarker Station has been secured by John Winter.

the Most ut of Your Food

don't and can't if your stomach k. A weak stomach does not ill that is ordinarily taken into it, tired easily, and what it fails to waste.

ing the signs of a weak stomach easiness after eating, fits of ner-eache, and disagreeable belch-

we been troubled with dyspepsia for and tried every remedy I heard of, er got anything that gave me relief took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I cannot his medicine too highly for the good one me. I always take it in the fall and would not be without it. A. NUGENT, Belleville, Ont.

od's Sarsaparilla
heals and tones the stomach and ole digestive system.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

**respondents.—Persons sending in
the surrounding district must
not be names to correspondence as a
good faith, not for publication.
correspondence received without the
ach'd will not be published.**

FREDERICKSBURGH.

ess is brisk at the station. raw and grain of all kinds is in for shipment. Four buyers g business in this locality, and eep things moving. Prices or hay, from \$5 to \$7 a ton; to quality; straw, \$3 a ton; a bushel. One buyer stated ice starting on this season's hal already sent out thirty the above produce.

e Perry was in Montreal a last week on business.

one connection with Napanee thing urgently needed to facili-tiness.

gnew's Cure for the Heart acts quickly, stimulates the heart's ope most acute pain, dispels all weakness, fluttering, sinking, up, or palpitation. This wonder-is the sturdy ship which carries sick patient into the haven of perfect health. Gives relief in forms of heart disease in 30-11

BATH.

Johnston, New York city, and F. Johnston, Kingston, are in a few days on a visit to their Mrs. Mary Johnston.

chool started on Tuesday, with attendance, the only change of being Mr Hutchinson, Hamil-lace of William Bain.

nder Carragh, Collins Bay, to this village on Wednesday.

Dr. Drummond, Coldwater, isiting with her parents, Mr. s. Luke Cunningham, has home.

United Statesers, here for the nth or two, are leaving for a week.

leny Forward, Belleville, has home from her visit to her Mrs. M. Johnston.

immerly has plenty of Liverpool large sax. Great bargains in Our 25c tea beats all others. Bran and Shorts in stock. Bal-lock machine oil 25 cents per gal. ce's Golden Medical Discovery rite Prescription 85c per bottle.

BELL ROCK.

Rev. William Sanderson preached an eloquent and instructive sermon in the Methodist church here on the 7th inst.

Miss Grace Pomeroy is visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. M. York, Verona.

Miss Lens Goryou, Selby, was the guest of Miss Minnie Wheeler last week.

The separate school, west of the village, commenced the first day of the term with a good attendance.

Miss C. Wood, the popular teacher of our public school spent her holiday, on the 1st inst., at Sydenham.

W. Brooks has purchased a new up-to-date engine, to run his thresher and feed-mill.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Brooks and son, Grant, formerly of Chicago, Ill., now of Buffalo, N. Y., left for their home on the 30th ult., after spending a few days at their old home here.

Miss Elsie Moir has gone to Sarnia to visit her sister, Mrs. (Rev.) M. Benn.

Recent Visitors : Miss L. Good at Mrs. George Keeley's; M. Yorke and daughter, Edith, Tamworth, at J. Yorke's; Ernest Amey, Moscow, at home on Sunday.

ENTERPRISE.

School has again opened here under the management of Misses Baker and Weese. Bert Reid and Allen Carscallen are attending high school at Newburgh. Earl Wagar will attend Albert college at Belleville.

Mrs. James Fenwick and son, and Miss May Fenwick were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Davey, Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Weatherill was allowed to occupy the pulpit in the C. M. church again, after being quarantined on account of his daughter having scarlet fever. Mr. Haines occupied the pulpit in the evening.

J. F. Lochhead, Kingston, spent a couple of days in his gallery here last week.

George Fingland has purchased a new corn binder.

C. W. Card spent Sunday at his home.

Mrs. B. Page, Watertown, N. Y., is visiting relatives here.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

COLEBROOKE.

William Perry had a large number of hop-pickers engaged last week. The crop is reported extra large this year.

Mrs. Gideon Peters spent a few days last week, the guest of her sister, Mrs. McCabe, Napanee.

It is reported that Mrs. William Perry suffered from a slight stroke last Friday.

Fletcher Huffman is now attending model school, Napanee.

Those leaving here to-day for Toronto fair are Arnot Ashley and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wartman.

George Garrison, Varty Lake, has rented his farm to Richard Wilson for the coming year.

A Tompkins has bought a new threshing machine.

Henry Woodruff has purchased the saw mill belonging to J. F. Worden Picton.

Mr. Grey, who recently bought a home in the village, is improving its appearance very much.

Miss Tillie Wagar is suffering from a slight attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. William Wagar and daughter, Celie, have returned from visiting Mrs. Wagar's son, Barnabus, Watertown, N. Y.

Miss Zelda Wartman has returned from Alexandria Bay bringing her

GRETNA.

The farmers here are all very glad to be through harvesting as it has been a very heavy and lengthy job owing to the abundant harvest and the rainy harvest weather.

Miss Sadie Sills, Hinchenbrooke, has been a guest of Gertie Sills recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Byard Young have returned home to Montreal after a two week's visit with friends here.

A number of the relatives here went up to attend the funeral of Mr. John Carrington, at Picton, on Tuesday.

The Sunday School choir is practicing for the review which is to be at this church on two weeks from last Sunday evening at the usual service hour, 7.30.

A harvest home dinner will be held here in a couple of weeks time, look out for date and particulars later.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Loyd and baby Cecil, spent Sunday at T. Scrimshaws.

It is reported this year that the tomato crop will be a failure as the weather seems to keep too cool for ripening and frost is predicted early.

CLAREVIEW.

Mr. Alex. McDonnell has gone to his ranch to cut marsh hay.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. McGrath, Minneapolis, Minnesota, is the guest of Mr. McGrath's parents.

Mr. T. Gibson is away for his holiday.

Mr. E. McGrath has returned from Enterprise.

Mr. Joe Lawlor, of Odessa, is calling on friends here this week.

Mrs. Flanagan and daughter, Bridget, has gone to Rochester, N. Y. to visit Mrs. R. Hinch, who is ill.

Several sports from Napanee and Kingston are enjoying a fishing expedition on Bass Lake.

Mr. Jas. Rush was through this section in search of cattle and hogs recently.

We were much grieved to learn of the death of Miss Katie Stewart, formerly of Erinsville, but for some years past she resided with her brothers in North Dakota. Miss Stewart was the only daughter of Mr. Archie Stewart, Erinsville.

ERINSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Rathbun and Mr. and Mrs. Masten left by a special car, Saturday, for their home, after spending some time at Beaver Lake station.

The sad news has been received of the death of Miss Katie Stewart, who died in North Dakota. She was the daughter of A. T. Stewart, of this place. Much sympathy is expressed.

A team of horses, owned by Pat Kearns, became frightened by the overturning of a load of grain, while on their way from the field, and ran away for a distance of two miles, leaving pieces of the waggon and rack strewn along the road, and after breaking the waggon badly they ran in Evans' swamp, near Erinsville railway station, where they were captured.

A large number of pleasure seekers are registered at Lake View House, where they are enjoying the pleasant breezes of Beaver Lake.

Misses Maggie and Josie Murphy arrived home from Toronto.

Miss Beatrice Koubier, Napanee, returned home after a week's visit with Miss Emma McMullen.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

CURED BY PE-RU-NA.



J. A. SIMPSON.

(Sec'y Bd. of Education, San Francisco.)

Hon. J. A. Simpson, Secretary of the Board of Education of San Francisco, Cal., writes:

"I have found Peruna an ideal tonic. Some months ago I suffered with neurasthenia (systemic catarrh), caused by too close application to office work. My system seemed worn out and I felt far from well. I found Peruna benefited me very much. It built up the entire system and made me feel like a new man. I believe it is well worthy the high praise bestowed upon it."—J. A. SIMPSON.

Systemic catarrh always gives fair warning of its approach, and can be easily warded off by the proper treatment. Floating brown specks before the eyes, mental confusion, fits of nervous headache, sleeplessness, flashes of heat, chilly sensations, palpitation, irritability, despondency; any of these symptoms or all of them should be promptly met by the use of Peruna.

Congressman E. V. Brookshire, from Indiana, in a recent letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"From what my friends say, Peruna is a good tonic and a safe catarrh cure."—E. V. Brookshire.

"Summer Catarrh," a book written by Dr. Hartman, President The Hartman Sanitarium, on the subject of the nervous disturbances peculiar to summer, sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

LAPUM'S WEST.

Mr. Jas. Huff met with what came near being a very serious accident recently. While drawing a horse-fork back by the trip-rope, the rope broke letting him fall backward to the floor, which gave him a very severe shaking up. But we are pleased to see him well enough to be at work again.

Nearly everyone from here were attending the Harrowsmith Fair, on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. John Simpkins and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Sagar were attending a Hornerite camp-meeting near Ivanhoe, over Sunday.

Fred Brown is in Toronto this week, attending the fair.

Damon Peters, who has been on the sick list for the past week is much better.

George Histed has purchased a house and lot in the village of Camden East, and proposes moving there in the near future.

Henry Burley and family, of Thorpe, spent Sunday visiting at Wilkie Pringle's.

this week.

rs. Henry Forward, Belleville, has come home from her visit to her sister, Mrs. M. Johnston.

S. Kimmerly has plenty of Liverpool in large sizes. Great bargains in s. Our 25c tea beats all others. y of Bran and Shorts in stock. Bal. of stock machine oil 25 cents per gal. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery Favorite Prescription 85c per bottle.

UR PERFECT SYSTEM.

r perfect system for accurate and dispensing has met with the approval who have brought their prescriptions or store. Our equipment is modern complete in every department. Toilet , Perfumes, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, in endless variety.

AINE'S CELERY COMPOUND. is wonderful life-giving remedy is amended to all with confidence. It true nerve bracer and system purifier, gives marvellous results to the sick. Supply is always fresh and genuine. store for Paine's Celery Compound.

T. A. Huffman, Druggist,
Napanee, Ont.

treeshing machine.

Henry Woodruff has purchased the saw mill belonging to J. F. Worden Picton.

Mr. Grey, who recently bought a home in the village, is improving its appearance very much.

Miss Tillie Wagar is suffering from a slight attack of appendicitis.

Mrs. William Wagar and daughter, Celia, have returned from visiting Mrs. Wagar's son, Barnabus, Watertown, N. Y.

Miss Zelda Wartman has returned from Alexandria Bay, bringing her friend, Miss Matilda Bell, with her.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Shangrau have moved into the house recently bought by him.

Mrs. William Lario and four children, and Mrs. N. Lario started, Monday evening, for Carman, Manitoba, where Mrs. Wm. Lario will join her husband. They intend locating there.

Visitors: Jack and Miss Emma Milsap, Moscow; Mrs. J. Lowe and son, Melbourne, at Charles Ward's; W. D. Wartman, Buffalo, N. Y., at A. C. Warner's; Mr. and Mrs. Donnelly, Watertown, N. Y., at Stanley Benn's.

teaving pieces of the waggon and rack strewn along the road, and after breaking the waggon badly they ran in Evans' swamp, near Erinsville railway station, where they were captured.

A large number of pleasure seekers are registered at Lake View House, where they are enjoying the pleasant breezes of Beaver Lake.

Misses Maggie and Josie Murphy arrived home from Toronto.

Miss Beatrice Kouber, Napanee, returned home after a week's visit with Miss Emma McMullen.

Quite a number from here left this week to attend Toronto fair.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. James Keeley, Railton; W. Hunt, wife and family, of Chicago.

Gentleman who are to be present at the meeting of the St. Paul church.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Mr. J. Simmons, of Wilton, has been visiting at Levi Brown's, for the past few days.

Catarrhal Poisons and Their Remedy.

The poisonous secretions from Catarrh are dangerous because they affect the stomach and bowels, giving rise to an unhealthy condition of those organs. Catarrh is the source of much ill health and was considered practically incurable until it was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the medical profession that by the use of Catarrhozone any case of nasal or throat trouble can be permanently and quickly cured. Catarrhozone by its unusual merit has enlisted the support and endorsement of the most prominent medical authorities, who freely state that any one giving it a trial is sure to receive permanent benefit. Sold for \$1. Small size 25c. At Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Schedule of Summary Convictions

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 9th day of September, 1902.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT	NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN PAID OR TO BE PAID TO SAID JUSTICE	WHO PAID BY SAID JUSTICE	IF NOT PAID WHY NOT AND GEN. OBSERVATION, IF ANY.
James Rankin.....	John Carr	Assault	June 14, '02	James Daly	\$ 1.00	Forthwith ..	County	
do	John McGowan	Vagrancy	do 19, '02	do				Central Prison 6 months.
do	Edward Plews	do	do 20, '02	do				do
McBride.....	Jas. Aneley	Inf. Liq. License Act..	do 27, '02	do	1.00	Forthwith ..		
James Rankin.....	Jos. Pantessel and H. Johnson	Disorderly Conduct...	July 1, '02	do	2.00	do		Not Paid
do	Thos. Haywood	Offering goods for sale without license	do 3, '02	do	2.00	do	Town	
do	Philander Duncan....	Profane Language....	do 5, '02	do	1.00	do	do	
do	Edward H. Perry	Drunk and Disorderly	do 24, '02	do	1.00	do	do	
Lia Balantine	Daniel Outwater	Injury to Property ...	do 25, '02	do	1.00	do	Complain't	
ter Gausden	William Miles	Assault	Aug. 22, '02	do	2.00	do	County	
James Rankin	George Rowe	Begging without Lie...	do 20, '02	do	1.00	do	Town	
do	William Miles	Drunk and Disorderly	do 25, '02	do	1.00	do	do	
do	Chas. Oliver	Immoderate Driving..	do 30, '02	do	1.00	do	do	
eph Fox	Joseph Morgan	Assault	do 28, '02	do	1.00	do	County	
James Rankin	John Hickey	Drunk and Disorderly	Sept. 1, '02	do	1.00	do	Town	
A. Rose	George Murphy	Inf. Liq. License Act..	.....	do				Left jurisdiction
do	Frank Robertson	do	do 4, '02	do	25.00	.....		Not yet paid ..
Eugie McGregor	Harvey Wood	Insulting Language ..	July 28, '02	B. S. O'Loughlin	15.00	do	1/2 to com. 1/2 to Tp. Treas.	
Shields.....	Jas. Rodgers	Assault	Aug. 10, '02	Jas. Aylesworth	1.00	do		

I hereby certify that the above is a true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending September 9th, 1902.

H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington,

Sir Jasper's Adventure.

Sir Jasper Peters was the fortunate son of a man who had made a large fortune in trade, and who had then devoted himself to one of the great political parties with so much doggedness that he had been rewarded by a baronetcy without ever having had to expose the defects of his early education by making a long speech in the house.

Whatever his party did was right; that was his motto, and he had lived up to it with a simplicity which had brought its inevitable reward.

The consequence was that his only son was able to give up any active share in the business, and to play at being a country gentleman of patriarchal descent, while his wife could assume the airs of a Lady Bountiful on the one hand, and, outshining all the great ladies of the neighborhood by her diamonds, on the other.

Peterscourt, the country seat of the distinguished pair, was of course an old place where many generations of ancestors—of somebody else—had lived their little day.

It was a large, rambling, two-storyed building, dating from some far away period, and altered in the castellated style in the early years of Victoria's reign.

Beautifully situated in the southern part of the county of Dorsetshire, it was a little too far away from London to be quite to the taste of Lady Peters, who was ambitious of playing a great part in society, and who would often run up to town for a few days at a time while her husband was enjoying his dignified seclusion within the well wooded grounds and park of Peterscourt.

It was on one of these occasions, when the baronet was sitting in solitary state in his great library after dinner, his little electric lamp on the table behind him and a pile of literature suitable to a country gentleman by his side, that he was disturbed in his leisurely perusal of his paper by the sound of a footstep on the gravel outside.

He had scarcely raised his head, when, to his surprise and alarm, a man in the unmistakable dress of a convict, panting, breathless, with starting eyes and hanging jaw, leaped upon the window ledge from outside, and then fell, exhausted, upon the carpet.

"By Jove!" cried Sir Jasper as he sprang up and made for the bell.

But the man was too quick for him.

Panting still, indeed, but recovering himself sufficiently to stagger to his feet and across the floor, the unwelcome visitor threw himself upon the terror stricken baronet, and stooping at the same moment for the poker, which he was near enough to reach, he growled out between his set teeth a threat to "do for" that unhappy gentleman if he so much as uttered a call for help.

Sir Jasper gulped out a promise to restrain, which he did not mean to keep, and the man thereupon let him down again into the arm-chair from which he had risen, and suddenly altered his threatening tone for one of abject entreaty.

"Look 'ere, guvnor," said he, in a thick, hoarse whisper, moistening his mouth as he spoke, still standing near and holding the poker in his hand, but no longer menacing his unwilling host. "I don't want for

thing of the man, sir?"

"Yes, yes; he's in my house at this moment," answered Sir Jasper instinctively lowering his voice with a sort of fear of retribution at the hands of the hunted man if he were to learn he was betrayed.

"Where, sir, where?"

Even before the baronet had finished the sentence the warden had put his hand on the window sill and sprang into the room. Sir Jasper pointed to the door.

"He got away through there the moment he heard you coming."

The warden looked at him in consternation as he crossed the room.

"Then I'll be bound he's riding your strong room, sir," said he. "The man's one of the cleverest safe thieves in England, and he's got some sort of tools with him—he's managed to make; and as you have got plenty of stuff to steal, I'll be sworn he's having a shot at it."

"W-w-w-what!" stammered the startled baronet. "How can he know?"

Already he was leading the warden out of the room and across the hall, in the direction of the strong room. "These chaps know most everything. Goodness only knows how. Else why should he come straight here? It's miles from the prison, your house is, and there's many a place he might have took in on his way, instead of making straight for here! It was my guess to come this way, the only one of the lot to believe he'd got so far."

The baronet was hunting for his keys. They were standing together at the door which led into the basement, and as Sir Jasper turned the handle he said,—

"We'd better have the butler with us, had we not?"

The warden smiled and raised his carbine.

"I think this will be protection enough for us both. Sir Jasper; and I wouldn't call the man if I was you. You're never quite sure, with men servants, whether they'll be a help or a hindrance."

So the two descended together into the basement, looking and listening, but without coming upon any trace of the escaped convict until they reached the strong room door.

Sir Jasper turned up the electric light in the opposite wall, and heaved a sigh of relief as he saw that there was no sign of any attempt having been made to tamper with the lock. The warden, however, was stooping to listen at the tiny keyholes and making a sign to the baronet to keep quiet. Then he nodded and came toward him.

"Will you listen at that door, sir, and tell me if you hear anything?" he asked.

Trembling, and sick with alarm, Sir Jasper took his place at the keyhole.

"I—I fancy I hear a kind of scratching," whispered he at last.

The warden nodded.

"That's it, sir. That's our man at work!"

Sir Jasper stood up.

"But how did he get in?" said he, with white lips.

The warden shook his head. The baronet took his little key from his watch chain and proceeded to fit it in the lock.

"Have a care, sir!"

Sir Jasper, thus warned, opened the door most cautiously, and flung it wide. Then, hastily pressing the button just inside, he flooded the small apartment at once with light. He drew a long sigh of relief—there was no one there.

"And the jewelry—is that all right, Sir Jasper?"

The baronet advanced into the room and opened a safe at the farther end. Lady Peters' emeralds and diamonds were almost world famous—and a sudden momentary

tain the extent of them, as he suddenly remembered that he had left the door of the strong room open, and that even the safe where his wife's jewels were kept was still unlocked.

As the lights were burning both inside and outside the strong room, however, it was a matter of a few seconds only to retrace his steps and to regain the velvet nest where the gems lay.

What was his amazement, his horror, to find, on looking into the case which he had previously opened that the chief treasure of the collection, his wife's tiara of hung emeralds mounted in brilliants was gone!

The unfortunate baronet stood for a moment petrified by his discovery. He could not remember at what point of the hurried proceedings of the last half hour it was that the convict had had the opportunity of seizing the jewels; yet that he had made good use of some momentary chance was only too plain.

A trembling examination of the other cases showed that the rest of the collection was safe.

Scarcely able to walk, the baronet made all safe and tottered upstairs.

"Order the phaeton around at once," said he to the first servant he met, and then, as he paced up and down the hall, he debated the chances of his ever recovering the property.

He knew well enough that if the rascal were to take the jewel back to Portland with him the search he would undergo would discover the stolen property; but his fear was that the man had some means of getting rid of them on the way. If they were to be flung into a ditch or into the sea, what was his chance of ever seeing them again?

The minutes seemed hours as he drove along in the darkness toward the prison, and when he leaped to the ground and addressed the warden who opened the door his voice was cracked and broken as he stammered out,—

"I—I want to see the warden who brought the escaped prisoner back."

The man stared at him intently.

"What escaped prisoner, sir? There has been no escape of a prisoner."

"Oh, yes, there has," said Sir Jasper, impatiently. "I tell you he was caught in my house—Peterscourt—not an hour ago."

The warden looked at him, recognized one of the magnates of the neighborhood, and begged him to step inside the lodge.

Sir Jasper, with a terrible sinking of the heart, accepted the invitation given a minute account of what had taken place, and was shocked to see a more dubious look come over the warden's face. When he paused, the man said,—

"I'm very much afraid, Sir Jasper, that you stand a poor chance of ever seeing your jewels again. You've been the victim of a very artful robbery, and, by your description of the men, I should think it was the work of Netherby and Fletcher. If it is them, and they've pulled off a big thing like that, I should think they'll be out of the country before to-morrow morning. They've evidently laid their plans very well, down to having the cart in waiting to carry them off. I'm very sorry for you, Sir Jasper, but you'd better drive to the nearest police station and lodge your complaint at once. It's your only chance, and I'm afraid it's a very poor one."

And so poor Jasper found.

Not only were the police convinced that he had been robbed and that he stood a bad chance of recovering his property, but it even seemed to him that they took a misguided

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD

SKETCH OF THE COMMANDER OF CANADIAN FORCES.

His Good Work in South Africa
Fond of Scientific Pursuits.

The London World prints the following sketch of the Earl of Donald, the commander of the Canadian forces.

If asked to describe Lord Donald amid surroundings in which he seemed most completely at home, one who has known him in many different circumstances would immediately begin to think of places that are totally unlike a London house and of people who have in serious business in hand than those frivolities. The mental picture conjured up may be a zareba on Bayuda Desert, where one officer conspicuous among many by his decision and resourcefulness when men are dropping fast as they can commissariat boxes for the build of a little breast high fort under heavy fire; or a bivouac near an unfrequented well to which Lord Cochrane has guided a convoy starlight; or the deck of a niggard in mid-ocean, where young Life Guardsman, having taken command out of a mutinous crew, navigates the lumber craft with a confidence worthy of great naval ancestor; or a tiny fort on the hillside overlooking La Smith, where the cavalry brigade who led the relieving force to beleaguered garrison, after a fierce night of hard fighting, devotes first leisure day to the consideration of unsolved military problems.

A MAN OF ACTION.

In the face of danger or difficulty Lord Dundonald becomes essentially a man of action that it is difficult to think of him as completely happy in any other character or adapting himself readily to mere prosaic surroundings. Yet many of his intimate friends, who have ne campaigned with him, may think that he is more at home in a library or a laboratory than in a tented field. If facts did not convince them they might even question the capacity for leadership in whose favorite occupation suggests a deliberative mind rather than noble rashness that counts not o

ut when time presses, Lord Donald does not waste any of it elaborate mental processes. They have probably been gone through beforehand. If not, it must be said him, as of Sir John French, that can think at a gallop. Sudden emergencies, that might paralyze leaders or rouse them to some ract, are to him but the spur to quicken decision. At such moments his plans are made with a rapid and completeness that leaves nothing to chance.

His boldest enterprises have been marked by caution. So it was when he converted a reconnaissance on Little Tugela into a dash for Mo Alice, and thence onward to a dash of the main river, thus frustrating the enemy's obvious preparations for a forward movement, and saving many lives on our side which must have been sacrificed to g that ground if once the Boers had been allowed to occupy it in force. The dash was made with only several hundred irregulars. Lord Dundonald having left three hundred men hold the bridge by which he crosses and entrench themselves there, that the passage might be seen whatever happened. Again, week later, when he got round enemy's flank at Acton Homes,

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guiding principle is half so strong a motive power as inherited impulse in this direction.

Though Lord Dundonald does not surround himself with battle trophies or pictorial presentments of his own exploits, he delights to honor those under whose command he has served and the comrades who have shared dangers and hardships with him. A proof engraving of Mr. Frank Holl's portrait of gallant Sir Herbert Stewart, who fell while leading the desert column.

TO GORDON'S RELIEF, seventeen years ago, and died with the sad words, "Too late!" on his lips; black and white drawings by Mr. Melton Prior of Life Guards standing firm against the Arab rush at Abu Klea; a bivouac under the clear stars of a moonless night; a column winding across hot stretches bring back to Lord Dundonald memories of the most romantic episode in his career. There is one set of peculiar interest—realistic representations of the camel as our soldiers knew him—by an artist who served as a trooper in that campaign. He found his first patron in Lord Dundonald, or Lord Cochrane as he was then, who not only bought sketches, but gave encouragement by predicting that if the artist worked hard he would get a picture in the Academy some day. That prophecy has been fulfilled this year, but Lord Dundonald does not plume himself on his foresight half so much as he admires the determination of the man who could labor so long for an object on which he has set his heart.

When once Lord Dundonald begins to talk of the old regiment, it is not difficult to discover why the 2nd Life Guards cheered him as they had never cheered another colonel when he said "Good-bye!" to them on giving up the command. Breaking off from the subject when young voices called to him for some advice about the children's dance, which was a favorite form of afternoon entertainment in Portman square, he would come back with apologies for the interruption to stories of the troopers, in whose favor he makes an exception to the general rule that reserves military topics for the ears of soldiers only. As Lord Dundonald was in Portman square, so one has seen him often where bullets flow thick in the battlefield; thoughtful yet alert to everything that passes, and prompt to act when occasion offers. So the Canadian troops will find him now he has taken command of all the armed forces of that country. But the veterans among them know him well enough already, for did they not serve under his command in Natal? And those who did need not be told that Lord Dundonald believes in Canadians, with whom he has established the most cordial relations since his arrival at Ottawa.

SALUTES AT SEA.

Courtesies That Must Be Observed by Ship Captains.

In the days before cannon, and indeed until comparatively recent times, a vessel made its salutation by lowering its flag, says the London Standard. This is the oldest and most honorable greeting which a ship can give, and it ranks before the booming of guns, however many. This salute has always been demanded by English seamen, and its exactation has burned the hearts and the powder of generations of naval commanders. For a foreign ship, whether merchant or martial, to enter an English port without veiling topsails or lowering its national flag was to court the chances of war though the profoundest peace existed. Without warning or argument.

BOTHA TELLS OF COLENSO

WATCHED BRITISH FROM TU-GELA HEIGHTS.

British Bravery Astounding — "Men of Pluck and No Mistake."

The following interesting interview was granted by General Louis Botha to a special correspondent of The London Daily Mail, who accompanied him to England on board the Saxon:

"Four or five days before the battle of Colenso," he said, "I saw from the Tugela heights that the British were massing in great numbers at Chieveley and neighborhood, and became convinced that a heavy engagement was imminent. According to my notion, there would be three points of our position assailed, and at these three points I and the burghers commenced to thoroughly prepare ourselves. I kept the intention foremost that nothing should be seen by the other side of these defensive arrangements. My conjecture as to the enemy's lines of advance proved to be absolutely correct, and I had no need to modify it as the fight proceeded. In fact, so complete was the surprise that at the first point of conflict the Imperial Light Horse and the British regulars came along with their rifles slung over their shoulders, in careless order, to within sixty yards of my men and guns—the hill of Hlangwani—before we opened fire. Then, as you may imagine, the slaughter was terrible and the discomfiture complete. That was the British right wing.

"The second point of attack was at the Bridle drift, made by the British left wing, and distant about six miles up the river from Hlangwani. There one of the British generals—I don't know who—marched with a large force. Opposing them were the Zoutpansberg and Swaziland commandoes. My men allowed them to come within 200 yards, and then opened fire. The British did their best to get through, and I must say that I never saw anything more magnificent than their charges at this point, which was the main objective and easiest of attack. But all to no purpose. They were driven back time after time, and though one or two stragglers got through the river, they were quickly taken prisoners. The main body was repulsed. No fewer than five times they charged, and I never want to see finer bravery than I saw there.

"The third point of attack was at the centre, near the railway line, in the attempt to get through the wagon road and over the wagon bridge. The British first of all moved their guns to the right of the railway line looking north, and fired on our near positions for some time. Getting no response—for I had issued strict orders on this point—they limbered up and came nearer, 700 yards from the railway bridge. The Krugersdorpers and Vryheiders who were stationed here reserved their fire until the enemy were quite close; but when it did open the effect was terrific.

MERCILESS FUSILADE.

Meanwhile the main body of British infantry was proceeding on the left side of the railway line towards the river. There I had stationed some men on a kopje under Oosthuizen and Kemp, of Krugersdorp. The infantry at this point were subjected to the most merciless fusilade, and when the plight of the guns was seen they made desperate attempts to get across the line to their succor. Five times they tried, but it was beyond human possibility to get through the hail of lead. As soon as one lot was shot down, another rushed forward, but all to no

"So the next day we worked carefully into the British positions, through the most vulnerable points, and the fighting waged fast and furious for five days all over a large plateau to the right of Spion Kop.

"I took up different points, though never for long, but kept moving my men about, strengthening here and reducing there. All the time the British force was trying to force its way through, and it was warm work, I can tell you.

"On the evening of the fifth day the enemy suddenly retired in the direction of Trichard's Drift; but instead of recrossing the river, they occupied Spion Kop, which is on the north side.

"I and General Burger then agreed that an attempt should be made to retake the kop, which was of considerable strategic value, in the morning—the attack to be made from two sides, one by myself and the other by General Burger.

"We selected our men during the night from different points, took up our positions, and in the grey dawn commenced the perilous, arduous ascent. We had only 350 men engaged, the others being in different positions, to support, if need should be. Commandant Prinsloo, with the Carolina burghers, went in front, and they bore the brunt of the attack. They were the first to gain the summit, and they lost pretty well half their men in doing so, killed and wounded. The Carolinians were supported by drafts from various other district commandoes, and it was by their united bravery, second to the help from God himself, that the victory of Spion Kop was gained. They succeeded in gaining their object; they drove out the enemy, though greatly outnumbered, and after seizing the position held it all through the battle. It would be impossible to speak too highly of the splendid dash and courage of these men.

"To give you some idea of the sanguinary nature of the affair, when the mist that hung over the mountain during the ascent lifted, the burghers found themselves close on the enemy's schanzes, and many of them seized the soldier's rifles, as they were preparing to fire, on the alarm being sounded. So close were the combatants that the smoke of their rifles intermingled, and for some time there was confusion.

"Eventually, however, we gained the day, and as night descended we had taken some 200 prisoners. The balance of the British force of 8,000—those who were not killed—got away with their wounded during the night."

ADULTERATED MILK.

Causes of Infant Mortality in France Explained.

M. Gaston Leroux publishes in the Paris Matin an article on the infant mortality caused by bad and adulterated milk. He quotes statistics of a most painful nature, which would seem to demonstrate beyond doubt that an enormous percentage of the children who die annually in France are literally poisoned by bad milk. This article is illustrated by a map of France, on which the greater or less infant mortality from that cause is indicated by small or large black spots. A glance at it shows that France may be divided into two regions, one to the north of the Loire, where more than half the children who die succumb to gastritis, whereas to the south of the Loire, not more than one-third die from that disease. At Troyes the percentage of the infants carried off by gastric diseases is 69; at Mans it is 63; at Rennes, 64; at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 49; at Amiens, 62; at Lille, 56; at Paris, 36. In the south of France the comparatively few deaths of infants from

Tugela into a dash for Mountce, and thence onward to a drift the main river, thus frustrating enemy's obvious preparations for onward movement, and probably saving many lives on our side which st have been sacrificed to gain ground if once the Boers had allowed to occupy it in force. A dash was made with only seven hundred irregulars. Lord Dundonald left three hundred men to the bridge by which he crossed entrench themselves there, so the passage might be secure, whatever happened. Again, a little later, when he got round the my's flank at Acton Holmes.

AUTION WAS CONSPICUOUS in enterprise, nearly every move of which had to be done at a lop. He did not hesitate to deh a fifth of his slender force to the drift at Venter's Spruit, though five hundred troopers afterwards taken from him by prior orders, he, with eight hundred men, held the road to Ladyth for a day and two nights until they were recalled. And on the memorable February 28th, after taking the Boer rearguard all day, not knowing what hostile force still be in front of him, he two of his best regiments to the ground already won, while a mere handful he pushed through the gathering dusk and sought the glad tidings of relief to ysmith.

saying that Lord Dundonald as peculiarly at home amid such instances, one does not for a moment mean to suggest that he is re-eater who takes little interest anything but war. With all his of soldiering Lord Dundonald's into his peaceful home life no of the battlefield or the barbs, and a stranger might talk to for hours yet have no suspicion he was anything more than

MAN OF KEEN INTELLECT, a strong partiality for scientific mits. Lord Dundonald is not a collector of battlefield trophies. His a house in Portman square dis a bristling array of barbaric pons brought by the owner from can campaigns. The few war s that Lord Dundonald treasures their associations or historical rest are not for the eyes of every or. He only brings them out a conversation with an old com or brother-soldier turns to such es, and not often then. Even such he apparently dislikes talking military "shop" in his own e, preferring for that purpose open air and the appropriate ac-paniment of brisk exercise. He been known to go through the active of a whole campaign, re-ating its chief incidents with vivid hes, in the course of a morning's round and round the Regent's Action, where the busy hum multitudinous life sounds like hing hosts in the distance, may ulate memory to recall scene scene in swift succession.

a quiet seclusion of Lord Dundald's library conduces to more emphatic moods and the slower isses of reasoning. Here he ed out, by the aid of many es and neat diagrams, the me-ical problems for which he has litary aptitude. "Virtute et e" is the ancient family motto, no race has ever earned a better to it. Lord Dundonald, how-takes for his personal guidance ore concrete form of the same

He holds it not enough that a should accumulate by courage labor either wealth or honors, aut produire" is his favorite iword, and so he sets himself to ice things by invention. It may doubted, however, whether a g sense of duty or any other

In the days before cannon, and indeed until comparatively recent times, a vessel made its salutation by lowering its flag, says the London Standard. This is the oldest and most honorable greeting which a ship can give, and it ranks before the booming of guns, however many. This salute has always been demanded by English seamen, and its execution has burned the hearts and the powder of generations of naval commanders. For a foreign ship, whether merchant or martial, to enter an English port without veiling topsails or lowering its national flag was to court the chances of war though the profoundest peace existed. Without warning or argument the shore defences, or a man-of-war sent a round shot across the bows or between the masts of the insolent intruder, and if the offending flag came not down instanter the foreigner was brought to her senses by being raked through and through. Such was the reception accorded by John Hawkins to the Spanish admiral who in time of peace sailed into Plymouth sound without veiling his topsails or striking his flag. The Dutch vehemently resisted the British demand, and it was not until 1673 that they finally agreed to strike the English colors in home waters. The same honor was formally assented to by France in 1704, although it had been long

EXACTED BY BRITAIN.

Until modern times it was regarded as a high misdemeanor for a merchant vessel to pass one of His Majesty's ships without dipping her ensign, and the consequence was that a shot across the bows compelled her to heave to while her captain's name was taken, the Admiralty instituting a prosecution against him for his negligence. The trading ship dips her ensign and waits for the man-of-war's dip in return. Then she dips again, and after that, in strict etiquette, she ought to dip a third time, but this is seldom done now. The maritime supremacy of Britain is still enforced by the refusal of any British war vessel to dip its flag to any foreign ship until the latter has first lowered its colors, and this acknowledgement of precedence is required not only in home waters, but in all seas.

But naval salutes are now essential matters of etiquette, and are exchanged under an elaborate code arranged between foreign powers and the Admiralty in 1876. The number of guns to be fired under all conceivable circumstances is minutely stipulated. Second to the salute of twenty-one guns in honor of royal personages and national flags, are the nineteen rounds given to ambassadors. Colonial governors, foreign possessions and fortresses receive seventeen guns, and envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary fifteen. Two guns less are fired for lieutenant-governors. Charges d'affairs are treated to eleven, consuls-general to nine and a mere consul to seven. The salute for admirals of the fleet is seventeen guns and for admirals simpliciter fifteen. Vice admirals are greeted with thirteen, and rear admirals with two less, while nine guns are fired for commodores—captains and lower officers being classed as not worth the burning of powder.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mistress—"Bridget, I told you I wanted all the eggs for breakfast soft, and several were quite hard." Bridget—"Sure, mum, they were all in to bite the same length of time, only some of them felt the heat more than others."

Family Physician—"I am afraid you have been eating too much cake and sweetstuff. Let me see your tongue. Little Girl—"Oh, you can look at it, but it won't tell!"

their fire until the enemy were quite close; but when it did open the effect was terrific.

MERCILESS FUSILADE.

"Meanwhile the main body of British infantry was proceeding on the left side of the railway line towards the river. There I had stationed some men on a kopje under Oosthuizen and Kemp, of Krugersdorp. The infantry at this point were subjected to the most merciless fusilade, and when the plight of the guns was seen they made desperate attempts to get across the line to their succor. Five times they tried, but it was beyond human possibility to get through the hail of lead. As soon as one lot was shot down, another rushed forward, but all to no avail. I do not believe, as I have seen stated, that the infantry were fired on from their own rear ranks to urge them forward, but I did see the officers riding up and down, towards the end, in the futile endeavor to make them charge again. But it was more than human flesh and blood could bear, and eventually they desisted. Meanwhile the gunners of the Armstrong batteries had been shot down, and I sent Lieut. Pohlmann with the Johannesburg police to reinforce the Krugersdorpans, so as to stop any attempt to retake the guns. In this they were successful. The battle raged from daybreak until four in the afternoon, when the British retired and left us the field.

"How did I know that the struggle, long pending, would take place that day? Easily enough. A scout came in at one o'clock in the morning with the news that the whole British camp was alight, and I knew then that the attack would be made that morning.

"When day broke and it was clear enough to see, there they were deploying into the three different lines of attack in three divisions, their front extending over six miles. I calculate that their main division numbered 8,000 men. Their bravery was astounding. Sometimes they advanced at a walk, in regular order, and when they were mowed down those that were left simply dropped in the grass and waited till the next lot came up. They were men of pluck and no mistake!

TOWARDS TUGELA.

"After Colenso the British kept quiet for some time. Then they commenced shifting portions of their camp up towards the Little Tugela. Eventually they made a big movement from Frere Camp—first to Pont's Drift and afterwards to Tichard's Drift. They relinquished whatever intention they might have had of crossing at Pont's Drift on the discovery that we were strongly entrenched there.

"The British then moved farther westward to Tichard's Drift, where they erected a pontoon. There they crossed the river and went on, in a northwesterly direction to Acton Holmes's farm, where they struck the main road which runs into Ladysmith over the open veldt from the direction of Oliver's Hook.

"That night I was preparing to leave the Colenso front for Pretoria on a few days' holiday; but before setting out I received the President's instructions to go at once west towards the Upper Tugela, and there take charge of the forces.

"This was at seven o'clock in the evening, and after having immediately despatched the necessary reinforcements I rode over, arriving at General Burger's camp between two and three in the morning. Along with General Burger, General Cronje, of the Free State, and some of the commandants, I drove over and reviewed the menaced Boer positions.

"We discovered that from the positions the British had taken up, adjacent to the main road, there was nothing to do but to prepare for immediate battle.

centage of the children who die annually in France are literally poisoned by bad milk. This article is illustrated by a map of France, on which the greater or less infant mortality from that cause is indicated by small or large black spots. A glance at it shows that France may be divided into two regions, one to the north of the Loire, where more than half the children who die succumb to gastritis, whereas to the south of the Loire, not more than one-third die from that disease. At Troyes the percentage of the infants carried off by gastric diseases is 69; at Mans it is 63; at Rennes, 64; at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 49; at Amiens, 62; at Lille, 56; at Paris, 36. In the south of France the comparatively few deaths of infants from that disease is most striking. At Toulouse it is 31 per cent. of the total infantile mortality; at Beziers, 12 per cent.; and at Clermont only 6 per cent.

Explaining the phenomenon of the high rate of infant mortality from gastritis to the north of the Loire compared to that in the south of France, M. Gaston Leroux says it is due to the adulteration in the north of the country, where the making of butter is a great industry, whereas very little butter is made in the south. He considers that it is, moreover, now completely established that to feed children even on unadulterated milk, which has been skimmed of all the cream is a dangerous and guilty practice. In connection with the dangers attending the consumption of milk, not only by infants, but by adult persons, it is interesting to note the following lines contained in "Les Principes de Laiterie," written by Doctor Dueau, Director of the Pasteur Institute:

"Numerous experiments have shown that milk of cows suffering from tuberculosis contains bacilli of tuberculosis, not only when the udder is contaminated with tuberculosis, but when it is in reality healthy, and the disease elsewhere. It can be affirmed to-day that numerous persons suffering from tuberculosis owe their disease to milk and that to avoid the danger of infection, which is much greater than might be supposed, it is necessary to cease drinking unboiled milk."

SAVING THE MONEY.

In a certain parish in Scotland collectors were lately going round soliciting contributions for the kirk. On coming to a wretched little hotel, they hesitated whether or not to enter, but finally decided to "try their luck." A hale old man greeted them, and to him they explained their errand. But he really had nothing to give them, he said. "Can't yo' gi'e up your whisky?" one of the visitors asked. "No," he said, "he didn't drink whisky." Perhaps then he could forego the pleasures of snuff. No, he didn't use snuff. The collectors prepared to move on. "Stop a bit!" cried the old fellow. "I phy Sandy, the laborer, twopence every Saturday night for shaving me. Tell the minister he can have the 2d, if he'll come and shave me himself!"

A Frenchmen, intending to compliment a young lady by calling her a gentle lamb, said: "She is one tame mutton as is small."

A boy of twelve having been asked to describe the method of imparting instruction in the schools, replied: "They ax you once, and then they hits you."

Photographer (mechanically) — "Now look pleasant, please." (With agitation—"Oh, don't smile quite so much; I have only a small plate in the camera.")

The Power of Persuasion

Or Lady Caraven's Labor of Love.

CHAPTER IV.

"Lord Caraven," said Hildred, one soon after this little scene, "is the person—gentleman, I should say, perhaps—who comes here so often?"

"Do you mean John Blantyre, my faithful friend and steward?" he asked, laughingly. "He comes every day."

"Is that his name? I do not like his face."

"Why not, Hildred?" he asked.

"It is not the face of an honest man, unless Nature has for once made a mistake in her own handwriting."

"It is not a handsome face, certainly," said the earl—"far from it."

"I am not speaking of mere beauty of feature—and perhaps I judge him harshly," she replied. "But it does not seem to me an honest face. I would not trust the man for—Do you trust him, Lord Caraven?"

"I trust him implicitly—indeed I do not believe I have ever overlooked his accounts."

She looked at him in wonder.

"Never overlooked his accounts? How very careless of you!" she said.

"I am not careful by nature," he told her, laughingly.

"But," she observed, earnestly, "such carelessness is wrong. You put a terrible temptation in his way by not keeping a check upon him."

"I suppose," said Lord Caraven, indolently, "that I find it easier to let myself be robbed a little than to look after matters for myself."

The dark, eloquent eyes that were raised to his expressed a great deal. "What do you do with your life?" she asked. "It seems to me that you have no idea of duty."

"Nor have I. I know well what to do with my life—I enjoy it."

"There can be nothing more to add," said Hildred. "But if I were you, Lord Caraven, I should look after my accounts."

Hildred's heart sank lower and lower—every day brought her some fresh revelation of her husband's character which was utterly unendurable to her. The worst trait of all was that he seemed to her, as it were, to lounge through life. He literally did nothing—no useful occupation ever seemed to attract him. He never read—he never wrote. If any letter of importance required an answer, he passed it to her, or threw it aside. If the agent brought the accounts, she said, in his indolent manner: "Lay the books down—I will see to them soon;" but he never looked at them. He had but one idea, and that was amusement. No idea of work ever seemed to occur to him—self-indulgence and indolence was all that he cared for.

Hildred's heart sank in dismay. She looked at him sometimes as he lay listlessly stretched on a couch, and wondered why Nature had given so fair an exterior to one with so little soul. The handsome face seemed to have no purpose in it. If he spoke, it was always about some plan or other for his own special amusement—it was either of billiards or of one of the games in which he took such infinite delight. He never advanced any scheme for the benefit of others; in fact, the people ex-

were not sorry to receive their favorite again. The rumor that Halby House was to be thrown open, that the young Countess of Caraven was very beautiful, that the earl's revived prosperity would enable him to vie with the best party-givers in London, was good news. The only one indifferent to it was the young countess herself—and she would fain have hidden her sorrows from all eyes and remained at Ravensmire.

The people of the great world did not quite understand Lady Caraven. She was among them, but not of them. In crowded ball rooms, in the opera house, at garden parties, and where the lovers of fashion congregated, her noble, beautiful face, with its look of proud reserve, appeared out of place. She was very popular—very much liked—but not quite understood. Fair ladies whose lives were one gay round of pleasure wondered why smiles did not come as readily to her lips as to theirs—why she was graver, more thoughtful, more abstracted.

It was so strange a life; the world around her was so brilliant, so gay, there seemed no room in it for anything but laughter and song. There were times when she looked wonderfully at the bright faces of others, crying from the depths of her soul: "My heart is empty!"

The tender, loving human heart was empty. She had loved her father very dearly, and he had sold her to the handsome earl for a title—for the gratification of a paltry ambition. She had tried to love her husband and he had amused himself by telling her of his conquests—he had frankly owned that he did not care for her and that he never should. Her heart was empty. It was too noble to be filled with frivolity. She might have turned to that refuge for the destitute, flirtation; she might have thrown herself into the giddy vortex of the world—into the whirlpool of gayety; she might have lived on excitement. But she was too noble for any of these things—she could not have consented to them.

"What shall I do with my life?"

The cry that arises from so many aching hearts now arose from hers. She had no one to love, no one to care for—the very duties that might have occupied her were taken from her—and something of all this was told in the beautiful young face. She had many sad thoughts.

One morning she was restless and could not sleep. She had been thinking about her strange lot in life until her head ached. The pillow was hot; she longed to be up and breathing the sweet, fresh morning air. She touched the repeater; it was just four. She thought a book might soothe her, and was much interested in a new novel. She was always considerate about her servants. Many ladies would have rung for their maid, and have sent her for what they required; but Lady Caraven rose and put on her dressing gown, intending to go to the drawing-room herself. Then the clear cold water in her dressing room looked so tempting that she stopped and bathed her face and hands in it. She drew her wealth of

natural life it was! How she loathed it! She laid her head against the cool green leaves of the plants that half filled the window, and looking still at the morning skies, dreamed of the world, of life as it might have been—so different—ah, so different, if she had only married some one who loved her!"

(To Be Continued).

WHEN KING EDWARD DINES.

The Most Splendid State Observed at the Royal Feasts.

When King Edward and Queen Alexandra give a state dinner the following is the form of invitation: "The lord steward is commanded by the King and Queen to invite Mrs. Vanderbilt to dinner, Thursday, the 15th, at 9 o'clock. Full dress."

The guests assemble in the drawing room, and there arrange themselves in a crescent to await their Majesties' entrance, which is made without an announcement. With the ladies only is there handshaking ceremony. Guests invited to a private dinner find their royal hosts in the drawing room to receive them. The guest of honor sits on the King's right hand and the royal family on the left.

The precedence at state dinners is as follows: Foreign ambassadors take precedence of English nobles; archbishops rank with dukes; bishops with earls; foreign counts and barons take no precedence, but rank with English barons of great landed proprietors; and in entitled precedence an earl's grandson or near relatives of the aristocracy precede the esquires or country gentlemen: next come wives of country gentlemen of no profession; then barristers and their wives, naval officers and their wives, military men and their wives. Physicians are ranked in the royal household as next to baronets. At private dinners usually some members of the royal household are present; the royal household numbers about 200.

There is no race prejudice in England, and had not King Edward issued a decree to the effect that widows of peers who had married commoners had forfeited thereby prerogatives as peeresses of the realm there would have appeared among the latter at Westminster Abbey on coronation day a negress of the Hotentot type, for a widow of the Earl of Stamford has lately married a Moor.

On state occasions there is a splendid display of silver and gold, crystal and fine porcelain being more in evidence at private dinners. The dishes which the flunkies carry about must be deftly balanced on three fingers. One dinner set of pure gold will dine 130 guests; in another set there are 400 silver plates. The sideboard is decorated with a lot of golden trophies, some captured from the Spanish armada; on the walls of the banqueting room of Buckingham Palace are displayed many gold shields, mounted on scarlet; a peacock of precious stones, valued at \$100,000; a tiger's head with a solid gold tongue and diamonds for teeth. The value of the royal plate, including services for every function, is over \$8,000,000. To pay its yearly household expenses about half a million dollars is necessary.

END OF THE WORLD.

Possibility of Being Destroyed by Some Huge Comet.

Although it is exceedingly improbable that the earth may be destroyed by collision with a comet or some huge meteor, still the fact that such a contingency is possible is sufficient ground for discussion on the subject, and for imagining what the

NATION GOBBLES NATION

ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT MIGHT IS RIGHT.

Little Peoples Eaten Up by Great Countries During the Last Fifty Years.

There are many nations missing the map of the world to-day, who were more or less powerful states within the memory of people now living. The latest example point is, of course, the two Dutch Republics in South Africa. Their acquisition has cost us two hundred millions of pounds sterling, over 20,000 valuable lives. In turn for this there have been added to the British Empire 167,526 square miles of territory, peopled by 150,000 sturdy peasants, whom is reasonable to hope and expect, in the not far distant future, to prove as loyal and valuable citizens as any of those in His Majesty's other dominions beyond the seas says Pearson's Weekly.

Of course, John Bull is not at all in what unfriendly critics, both home and abroad, are wont toスマリテ as a policy of land-grabbing France, for instance, has blotted half a dozen flourishing countries since she first inaugurated her policy of colonial expansion in 1833.

FRANCE'S BIG MEAL.

Algeria was the first to fall, after a long and bitter war, characterized on the part of the invaders by a savage ferocity, accompanied by sanguinary acts of gross treachery, as have rarely been equalled, least within the last century. General Savary, Duke de Rovigo, was officer in supreme command, and of the earliest of his exploits is the massacre of a whole Arab tribe, including old men, women, and children, during the night. He a treacherously murdered two powerful Sheiks whom he had enticed to his power by a written assurance of safety. The result of it all was to give to France 184,474 square miles of territory—mostly desert.

Tunis, with 51,000 square miles of territory, was gobbled up in 1881, and Madagascar so late as 1895, conquest of this latter island adding 228,500 square miles to the color possessions of the Republic. It was extinguished in fire and blood, of the most unique negroid civilization of which we have any knowledge.

ATTACK OF INDIGESTION.

The conquest of Annam, again, the spring of 1884, and Tonkin the latter part of the same year gave France 15,000,000 new—a unwilling subjects, and 115,000 square miles of territory. In fitting on all this flesh, however, country gave itself dyspepsia pretty badly, and ministries went in, came, came and went again, with something of the dazzling perplexity of a quick-change artiste in modern music hall sketch.

The eating up of Dahomey was perhaps France's least excusable bit nation-killing; for if ever there was a despotism that richly deserved to be strangled, it was that established by the truculent gang of ruffians who claimed to rule over that happy land prior to the arrival of the white conquerors. The last native monarch, for instance, King Behanzin, whom the French defeated and dethroned, thought nothing of sacrificing a few dozen slaves for breakfast; while his usual method of ridding himself of surplus undesirable wives was to place the bound and smeared all over with honey, in the track of an advance column of the seruys, or warrents, by whom the unhappy creatures were, of course, devoured, al-

idea, and that was amusement. No idea of work ever seemed to occur to him—self-indulgence and indolence was all that he cared for.

Hildred's heart sank in dismay. She looked at him sometimes as he lay listlessly stretched on a couch, and wondered why Nature had given so fair an exterior to one with so little soul. The handsome face seemed to have no purpose in it. If he spoke, it was always about some plan or other for his own special amusement—it was either of billiards or of one of the games in which he took such infinite delight. He never advanced any scheme for the benefit of others; in fact, the people, except so far as they ministered to his pleasures and his will, did not exist for him. His was a hopeless character—far more hopeless than that of a man of graver faults. His young wife looked at him sometimes wondering if anything would ever interest him, would ever arouse him, would ever stimulate him to action.

"It is a terrible thing," she said, "to live so entirely for one's self—a terrible thing."

She thought to herself once that she would sketch his day. He never rose until after ten, he sat for some time over his breakfast, reading his letters and newspapers. The former were thrown aside and seldom, if ever, answered; even those of importance were ignored like the rest.

There was generally a muttered word over the bills if any came. Then he took a gallop on his horse wherever his wild fancy led. That was followed by luncheon, when his lordship did not spare his wine; after that came billiards or cards, if any one worth playing with was in the house. Dinner was followed by wine and billiards until the early hours of the morning. It was not a noble life, it was not even a dignified life—it had no end, no aim, no object except self-indulgence, and the young wife looked on in sorrowful dismay. On every side she saw the same evil—nothing was attended to, nothing done; the indolent ease of the earl seemed to extend to every one with whom he came in contact. The servants were continually being hanged; nothing went right, as nothing does when the master of the house takes no interest in anything that passes in it.

Another thing distressed her. She saw that his old love of gambling was returned in full force. There were times when his face grew very black over his betting-book; and he would leave home on all the great race days, remaining away for some time, and returning more indolent, more selfish than ever.

Time had familiarized him with her presence in the house; but it was seldom that he took any special notice of her, seldom that he spoke to her, as for any display of kindness or love, it was out of the question.

It was a dreary fate. She tried to bear it bravely, to store up knowledge and wisdom; but at eighteen, when the heart longs for love, and the fair opening life craves for its full enjoyment, it is difficult to live in knowledge and wisdom. She tried hard; she told herself that marriage was irrevocable—that hers could never be undone. The only thing that remained was to make the best of it. How to do that was the great study of her life.

When the month of May came and he decided upon going to London, Halby House was prepared for him, and the handsome earl's friends made ready to receive him with open arms. He had been welcome in his penniless state, and, having married a wealthy heiress, he was now doubly welcome. Those who had won money from him before looked forward to winning more; those who had gambled and betted with him before looked forward to a renewal of those delights. He could be welcome.

The life of the fashionable world

life until her head ached. The pillow was hot; she longed to be up and breathing the sweet, fresh morning air. She touched the repeater; it was just four. She thought a book might soothe her, and was much interested in a new novel. She was always considerate about her servants. Many ladies would have rung for their maid, and have sent her for what they required; but Lady Caraven rose and put on her dressing gown, intending to go to the drawing-room herself. Then the clear cold water in her dressing room looked so tempting that she stopped and bathed her face and hands in it. She drew her wealth of dark hair behind her pretty shell-like ears. She had no thought of the lovely picture she presented—her beautiful face glowing with roses from the cold water, her hair falling in most picturesque disorder, the graceful lines and curves of her figure showing to greatest advantage.

She went down stairs, and was surprised to see the large lamp still burning in the hall. She thought it had been forgotten, and went forward with the intention of putting it out. To her still greater surprise, she saw Adolphe, her husband's valet, asleep in the great arm-chair. She spoke to him.

"Adolphe," she said, "what are you doing here? Why is this lamp still alight? It is morning."

The tired man-servant looked around him with an air of stupefaction for half a minute, then arose, and, seeing the young countess, grew puzzled and half alarmed. What was he to say if she repeated the question?

"What are you doing here?" she asked again.

He dared not say that he was waiting for his master; but, before he had time to reply, there came, fortunately, a knock at the hall door, and the next moment the earl stood before her. In amazement he looked at the vision before him.

"Hildred," he cried, "what are you doing here?"

"I came down to find a book, because I could not sleep, and, seeing the lamp burning, I intended to extinguish it."

Lord Caraven took out his watch. "Four o'clock," he said. "I am late—or rather early. I have been playing billiards since eleven."

She looked contemptuously at him. "I believe," she said, "that your whole soul is engrossed in billiards."

"I have played the best game tonight that I have ever played in my life," he told her, laughing.

She made no reply. He continued:

"I will quote a popular line—'If you're waking, call me early'—that is, some time after noon. We shall have a grand match at the club tomorrow evening, and I have staked a small fortune on the champion billiard player of England."

Hildred looked at him—the handsome face was worn and haggard, the eyes were tired and dim. The picture was a striking one—the girl-wife in all the fresh beauty of her youth; the husband, still in his evening dress, haggard, yet handsome even in his fatigue; the lovely light of the morning struggling with the garish light of the lamp.

She went into the drawing-room and opened the shutters, letting in all the glory of the sunshine, all the fragrance of the morning air. She opened the windows and looked out at the tall green trees. How fair it was—this world on which she looked! The sky was glowing with crimson and gold, the dew lay shining on the grass, the western wind was fragrant with sweet odors.

Looking at the morning sky, she remembered her husband's handsome haggard face under the garish light of the lamp, and she turned away with a shudder. What a false un-

mones for tea. The value of the royal plate, including services for every function, is over \$8,000,000. To pay its yearly household expenses about half a million dollars is necessary.

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Possibility of Being Destroyed by Some Huge Comet.

Although it is exceedingly improbable that the earth may be destroyed by collision with a comet or some huge meteor, still the fact that such a contingency is possible is sufficient ground for discussion on the subject, and for imagining what the result might be.

The earth is moving around the sun at a velocity of eighteen miles a second, while the sun, with all its attendant planets, is being hurried on towards the great fiery constellation of Hercules at a far greater velocity. The very fact that small meteors exist proves the possibility of the existence in space of meteors of inconceivable magnitude—even great black dead worlds may lie in our path, like breakers in the path of a ship. Fifty miles a second is not an unusual velocity for heavenly bodies, and some are known to move at a speed even in excess of one hundred miles a second—five hundred times the speed of a rifle-ball. Small meteorites, which reach the earth at a velocity of from twenty to thirty miles a second, are instantly consumed by the friction generated with the atmosphere. Large meteors, however, occasionally reach the earth, escaping destruction from their size, but are found to have their surfaces fused from heat generated by the passage through the atmosphere. Although it is not probable, still it is possible, that the earth may some time encounter such a shower of small meteors, perhaps in the form of a comet, that the heat of combustion from friction with our atmosphere, and the poisonous gases thereby generated, might destroy all terrestrial life.

STILL AT IT!

Father (who has gone into the pantry unexpectedly, and finds James, aged ten, stealing biscuits)—"Now, James, what do you mean by this? Do you know that the law punishes people for small offences?" "Well, you stole once, and did not get punished."

"I?"

"Yes, father. You stole mother's heart!"

"Right, my son; but, remember, I got severe punishment for that. I got penal servitude for life, and am at it still!"

SNEEZE-WOOD.

Among its many curious products South Africa includes the "sneeze-wood" tree, which takes its name from the fact that one cannot cut it with a saw without sneezing, as the fine dust has exactly the effect of snuff. No insect, worm, or borer, will touch it; it is very bitter to the taste, and when placed in water it will sink. The color is light brown and the grain very close and hard. For dock work, piers, or jetties, it is a useful timber, lasting a long while under water.

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

There is now being exhibited by Tangyes, Limited, at 35 Queen Victoria Street, London, an historical relic of the greatest interest and importance—no less than the first locomotive ever made and run in England. It was invented and constructed by William Murdoch, the well-known assistant to James Watt, who, second only in importance to Watt himself, invented numerous devices in connection with steam engines.

a despotism that richly deserved to be strangled, it was that established by the treacherous gang of ruffians who claimed to rule over that happy land prior to the arrival of the white conquerors. The last native monarch, for instance, Ki Behanzin, whom the French deposed and dethroned, thought nothing of sacrificing a few dozen slaves for breakfast; while his usual method of ridding himself of surplus undesirable wives was to place the bound and smeared all over with honey, in the track of an advance column of the seruys, or warants, by whom the unhappy creatures were, of course, devoured, all

THE GREEDY RUSSIAN BEAST.

Twenty-five or thirty years ago used to be the custom of the Tsar of Russia to gobble up a Central Asian Khanate every few months. Most of these were, it is true, pet states and ill-governed; but so few of them were deserving of better fate. Khiva, for instance, with its 700,000 stalwart peasants and Bokhara with a population two and a half millions and an area of nearly one hundred thousand square miles, both made a brave and protracted, though fruitless stand against overwhelming odds.

One cannot help feeling a thrill of admiration, too, for the brave Tekke Turcomans, who in 1881, gallantly defended themselves against the redoubtable General Skobeleff and only gave in at last when the fortress capital, Geok Tepe, was stormed and taken by the conqueror of Plevna.

But it was with the fate of the ancient kingdom of Poland, declared a Russian province in 1847, but finally conquered until many years afterwards, that the rest of Europe and Britain especially, was chiefly concerned. Nearly all the great Powers, with the single exception of Austria, protested, coaxed, threatened by turns; yet the Bear was, after all, permitted to finish his meal. But it was not a meal enjoyed in peace, at all events.

TENS OF THOUSANDS

of the Tsar's soldiers were killed millions on millions of roubles were expended; yet even so late as the autumn of 1861 we find the "See Provisional Government of the Polish Nation," after stating that 50,000 patriots had been slain, a 100,000 exiled to Siberia, still calling on the Poles to continue the struggle.

Turkey, once a champion among land-grabbers, has of late years seen much of her own territory taken from her; but she has, at all events, made one recent acquisition worthy of note, that of Tripoli, with 398,000 square miles of territory and its 1,300,000 population.

Islands, of course, are constant prey to the big powers; but they hardly count, unless they are, like Madagascar or New Guinea, of extra large size. Still these are of Hawaii, the Philippines, a Porto Rico by the United States marks an era in the onward march of that lusty young republic; while Germany was very much delighted with her share of Samoa, and still more at her acquisition of the beautiful and fertile Caroline Islands. Indeed, there seems to be a peculiar satisfaction attached to the swallowing of little independent islands; e.g., why did John Bull go into such stacées over Fiji, Zanzibar, and other similar earth morsels?

BRITAIN'S BIG MOUTHFULS.

Burmah is the biggest of Britain's modern acquisitions, so far as the mileage is concerned, leaving out consideration, of course, her South African colonies, and Egypt and the Soudan Provinces, both of which latter are under our protection or nominally. The incorporation within the British Empire of Burmah dates from 1885, when the ha-

ATION GOBBLES NATION

THE PRINCIPLE THAT MIGHT IS RIGHT.

Peoples Eaten Up by Great Countries During the Last Fifty Years.

There are many nations missing on map of the world to-day, which more or less powerful states within the memory of people living. The latest example is, of course, the two Dutch colonies in South Africa. Their position has cost us two hundred tons of pounds sterling, and 20,000 valuable lives. In return for this there have been added to the British Empire 167,526 square miles of territory, peopled by some 600 sturdy peasants, whom it is reasonable to hope and expect in the not too distant future, as loyal and valuable citizens any of those in His Majesty's dominions beyond the seas, *Pearson's Weekly*.

course, John Bull is not alone that unfriendly critics, both at home and abroad, are wont to stigmatize as a policy of land-grabbing, for instance, has blotted out a dozen flourishing countries she first inaugurated her policy of colonial expansion in 1833.

FRANCE'S BIG MEAL.

geria was the first to fall, after long and bitter war, characterized by the part of the invaders by a savagery, accompanied by such so many acts of gross treachery as have rarely been equalled, within the last century. General Savary, Due de Rovigo, was the man in supreme command, and one of earliest of his exploits was massacre of a whole Arab tribe, dining old men, women, and children during the night. He also notoriously murdered two power-sheiks whom he had enticed into his power by a written assurance of safety. The result of it all was five to France 184,474 square miles of territory—mostly desert. This, with 51,000 square miles of territory was gobbled up in 1882; Madagascar so late as 1895, the rest of this latter island adding 500 square miles to the colonial possessions of the Republic. It also distinguished in fire and blood one of the most unique negroid civilizations of which we have any knowledge.

ATTACK OF INDIGESTION.

e conquest of Annam, again, in

spring of 1884, and Tonkin in

atter part of the same year.

France 15,000,000 now—and still—subjects, and 115,000 square miles of territory. In putting on all this flesh, however, the country gave itself dyspepsia pretty bad, and ministries went and came and went again, with the thing of the dazzling persistence of a quick-change artiste in a music hall sketch.

The eating up of Dahomey was perhaps France's least excusable bit of on-killing; for if ever there was spotism that richly deserved to be trampled, it was that established by the truculent gang of ruffians claimed to rule over that unhappy land prior to the arrival of white conquerors. The last na-

monarch, for instance, King Nzin, whom the French defeated and debrained, thought nothing of sacrificing a few dozen slaves for breakfast; while his usual method of ridding himself of surplus or undesirable wives was to place them, dead and smeared all over with v. in the track of an advancing army of the seruys, or warrior

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GREEDY RUSSIAN BEAR.

made and wholly wicked King Thibaw saw fit to wantonly massacre a number of peaceful British traders, insult our Commissioner, and arrogantly refuse to even receive our Envoy. The result was, of course, war, which ended, so far as the King was concerned, in the speedy capture of his capital, Mandalay, and his own deposition.

Ashanti, another independent state ruled by yet another bloodthirsty potentate, King Prempeh, was absorbed early in 1896, giving us 45,000 square miles more territory. Eighteen months previously Uganda had been gobbled—a country just about twice as big as Ashanti and fully twice as populous, and to it we have since added four other native "kingdoms," known as Usoga, Uviro, Ankoli, and Koki. To attain our ends in these remote regions entailed almost perpetual fighting for some years, the brunt of which, however, was borne by black troops led by British officers.

THINGS BETTER LEFT UNSAID.

Under the caption, "The Art of Putting Things," an English author has given some very amusing examples of saying things in a queer way. One of the most unfortunate recorded attempts to escape from a conversational difficulty was made by an East-end curate, who cultivated the friendship of mechanics.

One day a carpenter came to him and said, "I have brought my boy's likeness, as you said you'd like to have it."

"How good of you to remember!" said the curate. "What a capital likeness! How is he?"

"Why, sir, don't you remember?" said the carpenter. "He's dead."

"Oh, yes, of course I know that," replied the curate. "I mean how's the man that took the photograph?"

A story is told of a young laborer, who, on his way to his day's work, called at the registrar's office to register his father's death. When the official asked the date of the event, the son replied:

"He ain't dead yet, but he'll be dead before night, so I thought it would save me another journey if you would put it down now."

"Oh, but that won't do at all," said the registrar. "Perhaps your father will live till to-morrow."

"Well, I don't know, sir; the doctor says as he won't; and he knows what he has given him."

FOOD FOR A MENAGERIE.

In 1901 the animals in the Regent's Park menagerie, London, consumed 104 tons of horseflesh, a little over eight tons of goat's flesh, 10 tons of whiting, nearly a ton of flounders, a half-ton of rough fish, 1,260 pints of shrimps, and close on 10,000 fowl heads. From the corn merchant came 153 loads of clover, 144 loads of hay, 238 loads of straw, 185 quarters of oats, 34 quarters of barley, 39 quarters of wheat, and three tons of oilcake. The game birds took, among other things, 62 quarters of maize and seven quarters of buckwheat, while for the seed eaters were provided 24 quarters of canary, 11 quarters of hemp, eight quarters of rape, and eight quarters of millet. The baker furnished 6,262 quarter loaves and 15 tons of biscuit; and from the dairy came 5,086 quarts of milk and 33,300 eggs, or nearly 100 for every day in the year. The grocer sent 266 tins of preserved milk, 498 pounds of sugar, 321 pounds of raisins, 111 pounds of currants, 159 pounds of figs, and 39 pots of Liebig. The fruiterer and others also contributed largely to the menu.

VEGETABLES THAT THINK.

The tiny roots of vegetables, in their work of piercing a path through the soil to the surface and

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tiller of the Soil.

FALL FLOWING.

Plowing in autumn has two very distinct advantages. In the first place the work can be done when farm operations are not pressing and it is out of the way in the spring when so many things demand attention at once. The second consideration is that on many soils where plant food is locked up in insoluble forms the action of the frost tends to break down these compounds and make available matters that can be used by the crop. The soil being turned up to the action of the oxygen of the air and frosts, is more effectively acted upon than if it had not been stirred with the plow. Where the soil is loose, fall plowed land has sufficient time to become well compacted before it is necessary to put in the seed. On heavy soils this is not so important, but on sandy land it is exceedingly necessary to look after this feature.

The chief objection raised against fall plowing, especially on heavy soils, is that before planting time there are apt to be a number of heavy rains which will so compact the land as to make it necessary to go over the fields a number of times with a disk or other deep-working implement. Then, too, if the planting is delayed for any reason, weeds are apt to start and it is more difficult to keep the crop free from them.

Another objection frequently urged is that there is always danger during a wet season of the soluble plant food in the upper layers being washed out and lost. This might have been quite serious when surface drains, were the rule, but with the advent of tile, there is little danger. Even if the soluble material is dissolved by rain it is again taken up and held by the soil as the water passes through the tile. It is doubtful whether this objection has any weight at all under present conditions.

SPRING PLOWING.

Those who object to fall plowing and urge doing the work in the spring, claim that the soil is meliorated, fresh, free from weeds and in the very best condition to receive the seed. The sun can penetrate spring plowed ground quite readily, hasten germination and push the development of the plant more rapidly at the start. In this way it gets ahead of the weeds and makes such a vigorous growth early, that drouths are not so apt to injure it later in the season. Of course, land should be plowed quite deeply in the spring and thoroughly worked down with disk and harrow until all the clods are broken up and the particles are pretty well compacted.

The principal objection to spring plowing is the fact that it makes a lot of heavy work during April and May, when the teams are working hard and in no condition to do extra work. Then, as noted after fall plowing, it is more difficult to get a compact seed bed in a light soil of any kind and consequently drouths of July and August may do more serious damage than if the ground had been plowed in Autumn. Sod land should always be plowed in the fall if possible, so that the roots will be rotted and the ground sufficiently mellowed to make the preparation of a suitable seedbed possible. This is more notably true of prairie sod of the tame grasses, with the exception possibly of bluegrass. However in any event it is advisable

the female members of the family, but in France it is the most important of all. Poultry as a business demands too much labor, especially in winter, we expect women to care for the fowls. If farmers will give more consideration to the poultry themselves they will find they can secure much larger profits in that direction than from any other source in proportion to the amount of capital invested.

PRESERVING MANURE.

Dry earth is one of the best absorbents that can be used for preserving liquid manure. Charcoal is excellent and so is plaster, but the plaster absorbs the ammonia and does not change it to sulphate of ammonia directly, as many suppose. The use of dry earth as an absorbent is within the province of all, as it is easily procured and is a clean substance to handle. Even the soil quickly absorbs gaseous matter, and when dry earth is thrown over decaying matter the disagreeable odors cease. There is no material that will absorb liquids as perfectly and satisfactorily as dry earth, and it is easily spread upon the soil. The use of dry earth both in the stalls and on the manure heap, need not interfere with the use of any other materials, such as leaves, cut straw or shredded corn stalks.

MENACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Negro Question Presents Many Serious Difficulties.

Mail advices received from Johannesburg indicate that the negro problem is growing more acute and is causing the authorities infinite worry. To quote the words of one of the most foremost South African authorities:

"On the question of the natives depends the whole future of the new colonies—whether the Boers will loyally accept British rule or continue in a state of sullen resentment. Among the immediate dangers native attacks on Boers returning to their farms and attempts of natives to assault white women are threatening to lead to serious conflicts between Boers and blacks. Under the old regime the crude but simple retribution for assaults on women was shooting on sight. Now, however, there is no legislation on the subject, and the English authorities hesitate to enact laws until all the parties concerned can voice their opinions. The hesitancy to deal summarily with the natives is causing both Boers and Afrikanders intense irritation and encourages the blacks to truculent effrontry."

"Another phase of the problem is the unwillingness of the blacks to forego their lazy existence in the concentration camps where thousands were gathered during the war. But, far more serious is the fact that a great number of blacks in the country have managed to secure arms. There is therefore, the anomalous situation of unarmed whites and armed blacks living in proximity on outlying farms. Experienced British Colonials strongly favor universal disarmament of the natives and prompt legislation making assaults on women a capital offence."

THE SIGN OF THE CHEMIST.

Those huge glass bulbs of red and yellow and blue water, which are called show bottles, are gradually ceasing to be a feature of the decoration of chemists' windows. In the past they were as necessary to every chemist's shop as a red and white pole is to a barber's shop, but they have not, as the pole has, a well defined history. All that chemists know of them is that they have been always used as window ornaments. The brilliant liquids that they contain are made chemically and consist of

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quarters of canary, 11 quarters of hemp, eight quarters of rape, and eight quarters of millet. The baker furnished 6,262 quarter loaves and 15 tons of biscuit; and from the dairy came 5,086 quarts of milk and 33,300 eggs, or nearly 100 for every day in the year. The grocer sent 266 tins of preserved milk, 498 pounds of sugar, 321 pounds of raisins, 111 pounds of currants, 159 pounds of figs, and 39 pots of Liebig. The fruiterer and others also contributed largely to the menu.

VEGETABLES THAT THINK.

The tiny roots of vegetables, in their work of piercing a path through the soil to the surface and the light, act in a manner which tends to show that they are capable of thinking. If a stone lie in their upward path, they turn aside without touching it, and make a path parallel with the obstacle, and if there is a worm burrow near by they will turn aside and make use of the excavation which is to make their task the more easy. If they do not think, how do they discover the unseen obstacle and the equally invisible aid?

There must be certain indications of the presence of both, and these indications act upon some strange form of mental organism. There are vegetables whose roots move from one place to another, and plants which do the same above ground. Place some poisonous substance directly in their way, and they will take a different direction to avoid it; but if something nourishing is set on one side, they will go round after that. There are plants that eat meat. Place some flesh on the leaves, and the latter gradually fold round it and assimilate it—in plain words, eat it. An experiment tried with the drosarias was to tie a fly near the stalk of one of these plants, about an inch away from the juncture of the leaf to the stalk. In a short time the leaf began to bend towards the flies, and in an hour it was curling round its prey.

TOOK HER LITERALLY.

Thomas had been a carpenter; but owing to dullness in trade, he engaged as footman in the "big house" in the village.

On the day of his engagement, his mistress, having a lady visitor in the drawing-room, rang the bell for the footman.

"You will show this lady to the front door, Thomas," she said.

"Yes, mam," replied Thomas, and, bowing to the lady, he requested her to allow him. On coming to the door, Thomas opened it, and the lady was about to pass out, when Thomas, tapping her on the shoulder, remarked:

"This is the door man; good pitch pine in't, framed twa and a half inches thick with raised mouldings; wad cost about twa pound, ten. mem."

COURTING IN IRELAND.

A bashful swain wished to make a proposal of marriage, but his courage failed him; and he induced his sister to become an intermediary, he remaining outside the half-closed door, hidden, but within earshot, to hear the result.

It was not favorable. The fair one saucily tossed her head and replied:

"Indade, now, if I'm good enough to be married, I'm good enough to be axed!"

Hearing this, the anxious lover thrust his head inside the door, and said beseechingly:

"Norah, darlin', will ye do what Maggie axed ye?"

Harriet—"Don't you think mother is a good talker, Harry?"

Harry—"Well, she's a fluent contraditor."

plowing is the fact that it makes a lot of heavy work during April and May, when the teams are working hard and in no condition to do extra work. Then, as noted after fall plowing, it is more difficult to get a compact seed bed in a light soil of any kind and consequently droughts of July and August may do more serious damage than if the ground had been plowed in Autumn. Sod land should always be plowed in the fall if possible, so that the roots will be rooted and the ground sufficiently mellowed to make the preparation of a suitable seedbed possible. This is more notably true of prairie sod of the tame grasses, with the exception possibly of bluegrass. However, in any event it is advisable to break all pastures and meadow land or wild prairies in autumn. There can be no possible objection to this and everything is in its favor. Where the grass is wanted for pasture, delay the plowing as long as possible, so that stock will get the most from the field.

THE FLAVOR OF MUTTON.

The "sheep taste" in mutton is generally caused by carelessness in dressing and washing the carcass, or by cooling it too quickly. This taste is undoubtedly stronger in the oily Merinos than in the mutton breeds of sheep and it is also undoubtedly induced by scrub care and scrub feeding of poor animals. The presence of a large amount of oil in the fleece makes the meat particularly liable to taste sheepy. But with careful feeding, even the oily Merinos may be made into very palatable mutton.

The best flavor in mutton is due to both breed and feed. It is certain that foods do influence the flavor of mutton. Take for example the sheep fed upon the downs of England, where herbage is short and sweet and where there are great quantities of such plants as wild thyme, etc., and we get a quality of mutton that is famous the world over. So also with the black-faced sheep of Scotland, where wild grasses and herbs are the principal food the year round. This mutton is particularly delicate in flavor and widely celebrated among epicures.

Sheep which have been fed a liberal ration of sound turnips, or even of corn silage, along with the full feeding upon such feeds as bran, oats and linseed meal, have a fine quality of flesh, and all these kinds of mutton are free from the objectionable sheepy taste when properly dressed. Scrub sheep fed on scrub food make an inferior quality of objectionable flavored flesh, and this taste is aggravated when the carcass is badly dressed and too quickly cooled.

Where the sheep is dressed in very cold weather, with the thermometer at zero or below, and the carcass is quickly frozen solid after dressing, the flesh has a bad taste. In skinning the animal, use care to keep the wool away from the flesh. Take out the intestines as quickly as possible and wash the carcass thoroughly with clear water. Keep it at a moderate temperature, where it will not freeze solid, and let it hang for several days to ripen. It should not be allowed to hang until it becomes gamey, although there are some who like such mutton, but the meat improves greatly in tenderness and in quality after being killed several days or a week.

PROFITS AND LABOR.

Poultry has become an important branch of industry on farms in France compared with those in this country. As many as five hundred fowls are kept on an acre of land; but careful attention is given and the profits are large. In this country the poultry department seems to be beyond the notice of the farmer, the hens being turned over to

British Colonials strongly favor universal disarmament of the natives and prompt legislation making assaults on women a capital offence."

THE SIGN OF THE CHEMIST.

Those huge glass bulbs of red and yellow and blue water, which are called show bottles, are gradually ceasing to be a feature of the decoration of chemists' windows. In the past they were as necessary to every chemist's shop as a red and white pole is to a barber's shop, but they have not, as the pole has, a well defined history. All that chemists know of them is that they have been always used as window ornaments. The brilliant liquids that they contain are made cheaply and plainly of chemicals and water. Thus, a solution of copper and ammonia makes blue; bichromate of potash makes orange; aniline dyes have of late been used in the chemicals' place, but the liquids fade in a strong sunlight, and have frequently to be renewed. The liquids colored chemically, on the other hand, last well nigh for ever.

KNAPSACKS AND RIFLE FIRE.

Experiments have been lately carried out at the Musketry School of Instruction of the Austrian Army, with a view to ascertaining to what extent the knapsacks of the men, with the complete kit inside, would afford protection against musketry fire. Dummies were arranged at different ranges varying from 100 to 800 yards, and in front of these were placed the packs, one, two, and three deep. At 100 yards range a single knapsack gave no protection whatever. At somewhat longer ranges, however, the knapsacks, ranged three deep, were found to give security. The committee report that, in their opinion, skirmishers may, at ranges of 500 to 800 yards, advantageously place their packs in front of themselves when firing.

MASHONAS AND MARBLES.

So far as work is concerned, the laziness of the Mashona is proverbial. But anything in the nature of play he enters into with zest. For some time the natives in and around Salisbury, Rhodesia, shocked the civilized inhabitants by riding in a semi-nude state, bicycles along the public streets. The novelty of cycling, however, appears to have worn off. Their latest game is marbles as the game is played by the small white boys in that part of the Colony. Exception to so innocent an amusement could not be taken if the dusky players acquired the playthings honestly. To gratify their new taste they are purloining and destroying scores of patent bottles containing lemonade and soda water in order to obtain the glass marbles therein.

LADY CABBY.

In the New Zealand town of Nelson woman has been asserting her rights in quite a new direction. A local lady recently secured a cab and horse and entered into competition with the jehus of the town, who at once took alarm and protested that she had no license. This difficulty was quickly overcome, and the lady "cabby" entered the lists on equal terms in that respect. Now with her smart turnout she is securing all the fares she can find time to drive, while the old-timers can only look on and growl about the latest invasion of the New Woman.

"I found," said the man who frequents the races, "that I seemed to win every second day, so I made up my mind to make a fresh start, and bet only every second day." "And how did you find it answer?" "Well I think I must have started the scheme on the wrong ~~off~~."



WE HAVE AN UMBRELLA

for Gentlemen that we sell at \$1.00 and its good value.

There are others up to \$3.50—all good values. You'll need an umbrella soon: We have the one you want.

COME AND SELECT IT.

What about a RAIN COAT? We have them in all styles and makes, from \$2.50 to \$13.

Come and see Them!

J. L. BOYES,

Headquarters for Men and Boys' Furnishings.

MORE BIG MILL IMPROVEMENTS.

In preparation for the grinding of this season's immense crop of feed grain, Mr. J. R. Dafoe, of the Big Mill, has installed, and has in successful operation, two of the best feed mills known to the trade, and is now prepared to grind your feed without any more waiting and as fine as may be required.

He continues the manufacture of that well known brand of flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, which are second to none.

He also continues in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and the farmers will find it to their advantage to call at the Big Mill before disposing of their grain and take your feed and wheat gristling there and be guaranteed satisfaction both in quality and quantity.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL

Apples Wanted!

AT

SYMINGTON'S.

SEE Our Exhibit AT THE FAIR.

You will see something you don't see every day, in

Footwear and Travelling Goods.

Also get our prices for Boots, Shoes, Etc. for Fall Wear. They may surprise you too.

J. J. HAINES, SHOE HOUSES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

It is Pretty Generally Known

that in August last our Woollen Mills were destroyed by fire. But previous to the fire we had produced quite a heavy stock of

Tweeds, Flannels and Yarns-----

which we now wish to convert into cash as speedily as possible. Our goods have a reputation for reliability. The stock on hand will sustain that reputation.

But prices will not be maintained. We intend to sacrifice. We offer this stock of Tweeds and Flannels—in their class the very best produced—at prices, which under ordinary circumstances, could not be accepted. Our necessity is your opportunity. The time to buy is when somebody wants to sell. We want to sell. Don't you want to buy? Come in any way and see what we are doing. It is a grand opportunity and we feel confident you will want to take advantage of it.

**Present Prices are for Cash only,
or Wool at Cash Prices.**

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-tf

Wanted.

Good Canadian girls for situations in Rochester. Apply 281 East Main St, Room 21.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12:05 p.m.	Going East, 1:25 a.m.
" 3:33 a.m.	" 2:18 a.m.
" 10:29 a.m.	" 7:43 a.m.
" 1:17 p.m.	" 12:17 p.m. noon
" 4:28 p.m.	" 12:25 p.m. noon
" 7:42 p.m.	

1 daily except Monday. Daily. All other trains run daily. Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station.

Fall Fair Dates

Napanee—September 16th and 17th.

Toronto—September 1st to 13th.

Tamworth—September 12th and 13th.

Petrolia—September 24th and 25th.

Teachers' Association.

The Teachers of Lennox and Addington will hold their annual convention in the Napanee Collegiate Institute Thursday and Friday, October 2nd and 3rd. Subjects interesting for discussion will be presented.

They are Coming.

The peaches and plums are arriving at Fitzpatrick's direct from the fruit farms, Niagara district. The stock is always fresh, choice and select, and the prices are the lowest of the lowest.

FITZPATRICK'S GROCERY
Dundas Street.

Paint and Glass.

For Fall painting we feel confident that we can satisfy you both as regards quality and prices. Prism Brand Mixed Paint also Pilkington's (English) Window and Picture Glass (uniform thickness free from flaws) at Medical Hall,

FRED L. HOOPER.

A Small Blaze.

Saturday afternoon, about 2:30 p.m., fire was discovered in the old premises formerly used by Fralick & Crouch as a factory, but now used by the Gibbard Furniture Co. as a store room for lumber. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is thought to have started by a spark from the chimney of some of the surrounding factories. The firemen were quickly on the scene and confined the flames to the roof, which was slightly damaged.

Married at Hamilton.

At Hamilton, on Saturday, an old Napanee boy, in the person of Chas. B. Fox, was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Smith, of Hamilton. Dr. S. Lockridge, Napanee, was groomsmen, and Miss Hattie Fox, sister of the groom performed the duties of bridesmaid. The happy couple will take a trip to New York and other American cities on their honeymoon, and upon their return will take up their residence at Hamilton. The groom is well known in Napanee, having spent his boyhood days in town, and is the only son of Mr. Max Fox. His many friends in town will join with us in wishing the happy couple a happy and prosperous journey through life.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Vine—Sills, Wedding.

Napanee lost another of her fair young ladies on Wednesday evening, when Miss Ida Vine, daughter of Mr. Jno. Vine was united in matrimony to Mr. Wellington Sills, a prosperous young farmer of Richmond township. The bride's sister Miss Maud Vine acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. F. H. Carson performed a similar office for the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. S. White in the presence of a number of the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony a sumptuous repast was served. The young couple left on the mid-night train for Toronto, amid the well wishes of their friends. The bride received a number of useful and beautiful presents.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by

At Wallace's Drug Store.

\$1.50

PER GALLON.

RAMSAY'S Mixed Paint.

You can buy dearer Paint than this but you cannot buy Better Paint.

Have you tried it?
Every gallon sold under guarantee.

Alabastine—Murale—Kalsomine—Paints—Oils—Varnishes—Shellacs—Japans—Brushes of all kinds, etc.

WINDOW GLASS

Pilkington Glass, the best in the world at

Red Cross DRUG STORE

T. B. Wallace, THE DRUGGIST

Dyspepsia Cured.

To certify this fact we can refer you many persons in our immediate vicinity ANDERSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE the remedy. Prepared at The Medical Hall.

FRED L. HOOPER.

Yacht Races

The fourth yacht races of the series place on Monday afternoon. The course was a straight away one, down the river from Unger's Island to Huff's wharf, return, a distance of about 10 miles. The yacht Madge was chartered for the use of the race committee. A number of spectators were also on board the yacht witnessed the race. The next race probably decide the winner, and, as it is noticed by the schedule, there are a couple of points between the first two yachts, the next race will be a hot Monday afternoon will probably be made fixed for the next race. The following is the result of the last race:

Started.	Finis.
Idler, Walker.....	3:00 4:41.
Elapsed time—1 hour, 41 min.	
Mistake, J. R. Dafoe	3:00 4:51.
Elapsed time—1 hour, 51 min., 30	
Hustler, A. Dafoe.....	3:00 4:56.
Elapsed time—1 hours, 56 minutes.	
Arrow, F. Maracle ...	3:00 5:90.
Elapsed time—2 hours, 1 minutes.	
Roller Boat, T. Wales	3:00 5:25.0.
Elapsed time—2 hours, 25 minutes.	

The standing of the yachts as to points is as follows:

Mistake.....	14 points.
Hustler.....	13 points.
Arrow.....	12 points.
Idler.....	9 points.
Bobs.....	4 points.
Roller Boat.....	1 points.

The two beautiful cups which are prizes are now on exhibition in window of Boyle & Son.

Cool and Delicious—
Rikley's Sund

Napanee Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on Friday after August 29th, 1811 cheese were sold 1014 white and 797 colored.

	NO. WHITE.	COLO.
Napanee	1 ..	1 ..
Centreville	3 ..	140 ..
Croydon	4 ..	..
Philpens No 2.....	5 ..	115 ..
Kingsford	6 ..	..
Deseronto	7 ..	..
Union	8 ..	..
Claireview	9 ..	..

Apples Wanted!

AT

SYMINGTON'S,

Foot of Robert Street.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID.

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARIJINCK.

NAPANEE EXPRESS

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, AUG. 15 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

See Boyle & Son's.

Exhibit of stoves at store, more stoves, better stoves than ever shown in Napanee.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.

All the latest conveniences,
Everything new and up-to-date,
Experienced workmen.

Give me a call.

F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

Those Worrying Piles!—One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you comfort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn cases. Blind Bleeding or Itching Piles. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures Eczema and all itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic. 35 cents—15

Perhaps the most remarkable scientific discovery made in a long time—so far at least as its wonderful possibilities are concerned—is that of radium. Apparently this substance has from the beginning been giving off particles at the rate of sixty to ninety thousand miles per second, without diminution of its own force—and will continue to do so forever. It supplies light without heat. A ray of this light conducts electricity. It converts oxygen into ozone and colors permanently brown. These are only a few of the properties of this remarkable substance. In THE COSMOPOLITAN for September a brief article is published under the title "A New Field For Speculation," and an announcement is made of a prize of three hundred dollars for the best paper on this subject.

The Cause of Nervous Headache. This most distressing and common malady doubtless has its origin in some unbalanced condition of the nervous system. Probably the simplest, safest and most efficient remedy is Polson's Nervilene. Twenty drops in sweetened water gives immediate relief, and this treatment should be supplemented by bathing the region of pain with Nervilene. To say it acts quickly fails to express the result. Sold everywhere in large 25c bottles.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills.

39

East End Barber Shop.

Up-to-date in every respect.

J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

Wanted.

Good Canadian girls for situations in Rochester. Apply 281 East Main St., Room 21, Rochester, N. Y.

38ep

Lamps.

We can show you the largest assortment of better value than you ever dreamed of BOYLE & SON.

The Cook's Want List.

Pure fresh Spices, Garlic, Corks in many sizes, Fruit jar rings, Chemically pure Proof Vinegar, Sealing Wax mixture. All to be purchased at Medical Hall

FRED L. HOOPER.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Grand Sacred Concert.

The music loving people of Napanee, will be delighted to learn that the Eastern Methodist church has secured the services of Mr. Frank Eaton, of New York City, to give a Sacred Concert in the church, early in October. Those who heard Mr. Eaton one Sunday evening, of last year, when he sang "The ninety and nine," will we are sure be more than pleased to have an opportunity of listening to such a famous singer. Particulars will be given next week.

A large stock of pipe Tobaccos in tins, packages and plugs, also a fine assortment of briar pipes ranging in price from 25c to \$5.00. At the PLAZA CIGAR STORE, John St.

At The Fair

Sept. 16 and 17.

September 16th, horse races and placing exhibits and goods in their places in the palace. On the evening of the 16th the palace will be beautifully illuminated by electricity. Baby Show at 8 o'clock sharp, after which the visitors will be entertained by Miss Lillian Allen, pianist and elocutionist, male quartette and other attractions. Mr. Minchinton will have on exhibition his very large collection of U.E.L. curios, some of the articles being over two hundred years old. Mr. Clark will be on hand with his collection of ancient relics of an extinct Indian race. Mr. J. Card will exhibit his valuable collection of South African curios. Arrangements are being made for a first-class concert after the Baby Show. Bring along the babies and get the prize. The palace will be full to overflowing, as the spaces are already taken up by a large demand and more still to come. The big day of all the fairs will be on Wednesday, the 17th, when Magic, the guideless wonder pacing mare, will pace without harness or driver in 2.14, and the exhibit of horses, cattle, sheep and all other stock will greatly exceed anything ever held in Napanee, in fact it will be a veritable world's fair on a smaller scale.

So come and enjoy yourself. Admission to the grounds 20 cents, children 10 cents. Admission to the palace on the evening of the 16th, 10 cents. Baby competition free. For prize list and other information apply to E. Ming, Secretary.

Rheumatism is a Constitutional Disease. The pain and localized conditions are mere results of constitutional conditions. Poisoned blood sends its evil influence to various parts of the body, and to cure permanently you must treat it constitutionally. Nothing so completely dislodges these poisons from the system as Perzone. It makes new blood. It imparts vitality and vigor, enabling the system to throw off the poisons that engender rheumatism. Perzone also fortifies the system against the weakening effects of rheumatism, and cure not simply relieves as most medicines do.

This, a prosperous young farmer of Richmond township. The bride's sister Miss Maud Vine acted as bridesmaid, while Mr. F. H. Carson performed a similar office for the groom. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. S. White in the presence of a number of the relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. After the ceremony a sumptuous repast was served. The young couple left on the mid-night train for Toronto, amid the well-wishes of their friends. The bride received a number of useful and beautiful presents.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments secured through the agency of Messrs Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.

Information regarding any of the patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the firm above mentioned.

704,518—Fred Allen Colver, Vittoria, Ont. Corn planter.

705,120—John McVey Longue Pointe, Que. Nut Lock.

705,035—William J. Cass, Hartland, N. B. Slip-Link for trace-chains.

706,670—Joseph Louis Kieffer, Montreal, Que. Shoe Sewing Machine.

706,893—Frank A. Breeze, Forest Mills, Ont. Spinning Head.

707,106—Edmond Heroux, Yamachiche, Que. Window Sash.

707,277—Camille St. Jacques, Crambrook B.C. Combination Match Box.

Bicycle Races at the Park.

Quite a large crowd of enthusiasts assembled at the park on Friday evening to witness the bicycle race, which took place at 6:30 p.m. This race was the result of the road races held last month. Quite a number of people were not sure as to which one of the bunch of racers was the fastest, and consequently this race was arranged. There were three starters, Percy Madden, Fred Wagar, and Chas. Kelley. Mr. W. T. Waller acted as timekeeper and starter, and Messrs. Dudley Hill, E. Roy, and J. Ramsay acted as Judges. The distance of the race was five miles, ten times around the track. The track was in fairly good shape and the distance was covered by the riders in the exceptionally fast time of 15 minutes and thirty-eight seconds. At the start Wagar took the lead which he held for five laps, and then he gave way to Madden who set the pace for three laps. At the beginning of the ninth lap Wagar spurred and took the lead which he held until within about a hundred yards of the tape, when Madden and Kelley pulled out and passed him. Madden crossed the tape first closely followed by Kelley and Wagar, only a couple of wheel lengths separating the riders. Wagar was given second prize for making the most pace.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock — of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest

Buffalo Puch—Fruitine—Ginger—Pan-American and Orangeade.

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

Cool and Delicious—
Rikley's Su

Napanee Cheese Board.

At the Cheese Board on Friday at August 29th, 1811 cheese were 1014 white and 797 colored.

NO. WHITE. C

Napanee	1	..
Centreville	3	140
Croydon	4	..
Phippen No 2	5	115
Kingsford	6	..
Deseronto	7	..
Union	8	..
Clairview	9	..
Metzler	10	..
Odessa	11	..
Excelsior	12	..
Sillsville	13	50
Enterprise	14	120
Whitman Creek	15	82
Tamworth	16	65
Forest Mills	17	..
Shefield	18	50
Moscow	19	..
Bell Rock	20	..
Selby	21	182
Phippen No 1	22	..
Camden East	23	..
Petworth	24	..
Newburgh	25	130
Marlbank	26	80
Empey	27	..

Thompson secured Nos. 5, 14, 22, for 9c—Alexander secured Nos. 1, 8 at 9c—Bissell secured Nos. 4, 15, and 9 at 9c.

Children Cry for CASTORI.

Mackie is Free.

Mackie had only an hour's notice of his release, before he was out prison walls. His pardon came without expected suddenness, the penitentiary officials not being aware of it until 6 o'clock. Those who had for months been working to secure his release expected that he would be out soon this fall, but they were agreeably surprised to learn that the release had come. Mackie was always expectant an hope. His release, however, the parole terms, which requires him to live in Canada for a certain time, port to a justice of peace at stated. This is hardly satisfying to him, will endeavor, with the aid of his friends to secure a complete pardon. It December 3rd, 1898, that Mackie the Kingston penitentiary to serve years for the alleged part he played Napanee bank robbery. Public sympathy was with him for few believed he should ever have been there, and even great efforts were made to have him pardoned. He has served three years, nine months, equal to five years' good behaviour allowance, and there more model prisoner in the penitentiary. Robert Mackie. He has come free from the evil influences which surround men when they are criminals, a bright and straight fellow. Mackie is somewhat rur particularly during the past few weeks expects to regain his former good health after a few weeks' rest. For years he has been in the electrical hospital. Mackie tells a little which occurred a few hours before his release. A Jew had finished his time and was to leave the prison at 1:30 o'clock spoke to Mackie in these words: "I am so sorry you are not with me, I would like you to come." was only an hour later that he was released. Before Pare, the chief in the bank robbery, died, Mackie his sick bed. It will be remembered Pare turned queen's evidence implicated Mackie and the others. Belleville man retained no hard against the Frenchman, and as he his death-bed he forgave him for all said and done against him. "I told him to know that I harbored no hard feelings against him and to make him as possible before he passed away." Mackie. Mrs. Mackie had been overjoyed. Mackie left on the night train for his old Belleville home.

Wallace's
Drug Store.

\$1.50

PER GALLON.

MSAY'S
Mixed Paint.

You can buy dearer Paint than
but you cannot buy Better
have you tried it?

Every gallon sold under guarantee.

Bastine — Murano — Kalsomine — Paints — Oils — Varnishes — Lacquers — Japans — Brushes of
all kinds, etc.

WINDOW GLASS
Washington Glass, the best in the
city.

Red Cross DRUG STORE
THE Wallace, DRUGGIST

psia Cured.

If this fact we can refer you to
sons in our immediate vicinity.
ON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE is
iy. Prepared at The Medical
FRED L. HOOPER.

Ces

enth yacht races of the series took
place yesterday afternoon. The course
left away one, down the reach
of Island to Huff's wharf, and
distance of about 10 miles. The
race was chartered for the use of
committee. A number of spectators
also on board the yacht and
the race. The next race will
decide the winner, and, as it will
by the schedule, there are only
a few points between the first three.
The next race will be a hot one.
yesterday will probably be the
for the next race. The following
is the last race:

Started. Finish e
lker..... 3.00 4.41.0 0
time—1 hour, 41 min.,

R. Dafoe. 3.00 4.51.30
time—1 hour, 51 min., 30 sec.

Dafoe..... 3.00 4.56.00
time—1 hours, 56 minutes.

Maracle ... 3.00 5.90.01
time—2 hours, 1 minutes.

W. T. Wales. 3.00 5.25.00
time—2 hours, 25 minutes.

Scoring of the yachts as to points
vs:

ke..... 14 points.

er..... 13 points.

..... 12 points.

..... 9 points.

..... 4 points.

Boat..... 1 points.

beautiful cups which are put up

are now on exhibition in the

Boyle & Son.

Delicious—

Rikley's Sunday's

Cheese Board.

Cheese Board on Friday afternoon
the 1811 cheese were boarded
and 797 colored.

NO. WHITE. COLORED.

..... 1 .. 135

..... 3 140 ..

..... 4 .. 40

..... 5 115 ..

..... 6 .. 71

..... 7 .. 160

..... 8 .. 90

..... 9 .. 60

..... 10

JOTS

Local and
Otherwise.

For job printing of all kind try THE
EXPRESS Office.

Rev. Dr. Galbraith occupied the pulpit of
the Eastern Methodist church, Sunday.

Try the Plaza Special smoking Mixture if
you wish a cool sweet pipe tobacco. At
the PLAZA, John St.

Mr. Jas. A. Fraser is removing his stock
of general merchandise into the corner
store opposite the Red Cross Drug Store.

The "Pharaoh" company which appeared
in the opera house, Friday evening, became
stranded in Kingston and had some
difficulty in raising money to leave the city.

At a meeting in Johannesburg for the
purpose of re-organizing the old Transvaal
base ball league, Clarence Trimble, son of
Thos Trimble, of this town, was elected
one of the officers.

Close's Mills will grind Tuesdays, Thurs-
days, and Saturday forenoons. Would
like all grists in during the forenoon, while
steam is on. Feed and barley meal for
39¢

Mr. Jas. Aylsworth, postmaster at Tam-
worth, had a nasty fall recently which
sprained his shoulder. At present he is
unable to use his right arm very much, but
he is still able to be around looking after
business.

Friday morning, "A" and "B" batteries
R. C. F. A. Kingston, will leave barracks
en route to Deseronto for a three week's
camp. They will bivouac over night at
Napanee, and proceed to Deseronto on
Saturday.

Patrick Murphy, of the Queen's hotel'
Tweed, died suddenly about two o'clock
Tuesday morning. He arose to let some
parties in and after unlocking the door,
fell over and expired before medical help
could be rendered.

The two young men who took Treasurer
Ireland's yacht from Kingston and went
up the Bay of Quinte for an outing, and
who were caught at Napanee, appeared
before Judge Price in chambers, Kingston,
on Saturday, and were allowed out on a
suspended sentence.

We clip the following from a Northwest
paper, without comment: "Miss Sylvia
Rhodes to James Carnahan, last Saturday
afternoon. The bride is an ordinary town
girl who doesn't know any more than a
rabbit about cooking, and never helped her
poor mother three days in her life. She
is not a beauty by any means, and has a
gait like a fat duck. The groom is known
as an up to date loafer, and has been
living off the old folks all his life, and
don't amount to anything no how. They
will have hard life while they live together,
and the News hastens to extend
absolutely no congratulations, for we don't
believe in such a union."

A Pleasant Duty.—"When I know
anything worthy of recommendation, I
consider it my duty to tell it," says Rev.
Jas. Murdock, of Hamburg, Pa. "Dr.
Agnew's Catarrh Powder has cured me
of Catarrh of five years standing. It is
certainly magical in its effect. The first
application benefited me in five minutes.
50 cts." —9

Marks Bros. No. A. 1 Dramatic and
Vaudeville Co. has been playing to good
houses this week. The company is under
the management of Mr. Joe Marks, and is
the strongest he has yet appeared with in
Cornwall. The play on Monday night
"An Exile of Erin," and it was very cleverly
presented. The comedian, Ernie Marks,
had plenty of scope for his talent, and he
made most of it. On Tuesday night "The
Country Girl's Revenge" was played. On
Wednesday "The Parson's Nephew" and
last night "Nugget Nell." The leading
roles are taken by Miss Helen Reicks and
Mr. Fred Miller, two clever artists. The
specialties between the acts are remarkably
good. Messrs. Chas. H. Saunders and
Fred Miller, who were with the Auditorium
Stock Company for a time, appear in
songs, and are general favourites. Mr.
Saunders in his song, "A Hot Time in the
Old Town," in which he introduces local

SPECIAL DISPLAY

Saturday
AND EVERY DAY NEXT
WEEK.

Millinery Goods, Furniture Goods,

DRESS GOODS,

Ready-to-Wear Goods.

Jackets,

Suits,

Skirts,

AND **WAISTS.**

Not in three counties will you see anything like
the display we are showing of new stylish up-to-date
goods. All moderately priced for reliable qualities.
You can depend on our quality being right because of
our plan, "MONEY BACK" for anything you buy here.

Three Special Blanket prices to interest you. White
Wool Blankets, \$2.25 for big size 60 x 80. \$3.50 for
8 lb. Wool Blankets, size 68 inches by 86 inches. \$4.00
for the famous "Alexandrie" Blankets, one pair as good
as two ordinary pairs.

Butterick Patterns for October, now in. Fashion
Sheets free. Delineator for October now in stock.

The Handy Drug Co. Inc.

and Delicious—

Rikley's Sunday.

nee Cheese Board.
The Cheese Board on Friday afternoon
at 29th, 1811 cheese were boarded
white and 797 colored.

NO. WHITE. COLORED.

nee	1 ..	135
eville	3 ..	140
lon	4 ..	40
pen No 2	5 ..	115
iford	6 ..	71
onto	7 ..	160
i	8 ..	90
view	9 ..	60
er	10 ..	..
a	11 ..	..
sior	12 ..	..
ille	13 ..	50
prise	14 ..	120
man Creek	15 ..	82
orth	16 ..	65
t Mills	17 ..	147
eld	18 ..	50
ow	19 ..	..
Rock	20 ..	..
....	21 ..	182
pen No. 1	22 ..	75
len East	23 ..	50
orth	24 ..	..
urgh	25 ..	130
ank	26 ..	80
y	27 ..	..

Simpson secured Nos. 5, 14, 22, and 13
c—Alexander secured Nos. 1, 7, and
Jc—Bissell secured Nos. 4, 15, 16, 18
at 94c.

Children Cry for ASTORIA.

tie is Free.

Mackie had only an hour's notification release, before he was outside the walls. His pardon came with unuttered suddenness, the penitentiary not being aware of it until 2:30 p.m. Those who had for months and been working to secure his pardon, noted that he would be out some time all, but they were agreeably surprised at the release had occurred. He was always expectant and never up hope. His release, however, is on ardent terms, which requires him to Canada for a certain time, and no justice of peace at stated periods, is hardly satisfying to him, and he endeavors, with the aid of his friends to secure a complete pardon. It was on September 3rd, 1898, that Mackie entered Kingston penitentiary to serve ten for the alleged part he played in the bank robbery. Public sympathy with him for few believed that he ever have been there, and ever since efforts were made to have him freed. He has served three years and months, equal to five years with the behaviour allowance, and there was no model prisoner in the penitentiary Robert Mackie. He has come forth from the evil influences which constant-round men when they are amongst nals, a bright and straightforward man. Mackie is somewhat run down during the past few weeks, but to regain his former good health a few weeks' rest. For over two he has been in the electrical depart and for one year did duty in the tel. Mackie tells a little incident occurred a few hours before he was ed. A Jew had finished his term and leave the prison at 1:30 o'clock. He to Mackie in these words "Mine er, I am so sorry you are not coming now, I would like you to come too." It only an hour later that he was notified release. Before Pare, the chief actor bank robbery, died, Mackie went to bed. It will be remembered that turned queen's evidence, and cated Mackie and the others. But the ville man retained no hard feelings at the Frenchman, and as he lay on death-bed he forgave him for all he had done against him. "I wanted to know that I harbored no hard feelings against him and to make him as happy as possible before he passed away," said Mrs. Mackie had been notified in afternoon of her husband's release, and rejoiced. Mackie left on the mid-train for his old Belleville home.

the strongest he has yet appeared with in Cornwall. The play on Monday night "An Exile of Erin," and it was very cleverly presented. The comedian, Ernie Marks, had plenty of scope for his talent, and he made most of it. On Tuesday night "The Country Girl's Revenge" was played. On Wednesday "The Parson's Nephew" and last night "Nugget Nell." The leading roles are taken by Miss Helene Reicka and Mr. Fred Miller, two clever artists. The specialties between the acts are remarkably good. Messrs. Chas. H. Saunders and Fred Miller, who were with the Auditorium Stock Company for a time, appear in songs, and are general favourites. Mr. Saunders in his song, "A Hot Time in the Old Town," in which he introduces local hits of an amusing character, is recalled several times at each performance. Matt Byron and Joe Lyons, in their song and dance specialties, are among the best ever seen here, and Theodore Doucet, the ballad singer, is very clever. Misses Kittie Marks and Helene Reicka, who have goods voices, are also great favourites. Harry Eugene St. Cyr, the magician, is as exceptionally clever young man, performing many remarkable feats.

IMMENSE OPPORTUNITY.

For Getting a Beautiful Watch and Chain Free.—No Money Required.—Every Man, Woman Boy, or Girl has the same Opportunity under our System.

In order to have Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills placed in the hands of all persons suffering from bad health we make the following most liberal offer:

If you will send us your name and address and agree to sell for us twelve boxes of Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills at 25c. per box, we will give you absolutely Free a beautiful Watch and Chain in either Ladies or Gents size, or your choice of twenty other premiums such as fine sets of Jewelry, Rings, Violins, Mandolins, Tea Sets, Sateen Skirts, Cameras, etc. Remember we don't want any money until after you sell the Pills and you don't have to sell any more than 12 boxes to get the premiums. This is a bona fide offer from a reliable concern that has given thousands of dollars worth of premiums to agents all over the country. Remember also that Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills are a well known remedy for all diseases of the kidney and bladder, Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, nervous trouble, and female complaints, and are for sale by all first class druggists and dealers in medicines in all parts of the world. You have only to show them to sell them. You are not offering something that the people don't know. Our watches are the regular standard size for Ladies or Gentlemen in Nickel or Gun Metal Cases with handsome illuminated dials and time keepers, watches such as no lady or gentleman need be ashamed to carry, and they will be sent absolutely Free to all who sell only twelve boxes of those wonderful Toxin Pills. Write at once and be the first in your locality to earn one of these beautiful watches and chain. As soon as we receive your letter or post card we will send you post paid twelve boxes, together with our Illustrated Catalogue and beautifully colored card with your name and address on as our authorized agent. Bear in mind that you will not be asked to sell any more than the 12 boxes and we don't want any money until after you have sold them. We bear all the expense and are only making this liberal offer as a method of advertising Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. Don't delay, write at once and earn a beautiful present for yourself for Christmas. Address

ARNOLD MEDICINE CO.,
Dept. C 8
50 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.

381

Wool Blankets, \$2.25 for big size 60 x 80. \$3.50 for 8 lb. Wool Blankets, size 68 inches by 86 inches. \$4.00 for the famous "Alexandrie" Blankets, one pair as good as two ordinary pairs.

Butterick Patterns for October, now in. Fashion Sheets free. Delineator for October now in stock.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co., Cheapside, - Napane.

Visitors to the Exhibition look for the Ellwood wire fence that is to be given away.

BOYLE & SON AGTS.

The contractors for the Bay of Quinte Railway new line from Napane to Deseronto, are advertising for teams and men to work on the grading.

Miss Maggie Fairbairn was married in Toronto, on Wednesday, to Rev. Archie Huffman, of Enterprise. Rev. C. O. Johnston performed the ceremony.

All departments of Westbrooke Private School are filling up well, and with appreciation of the advantages offered. Mrs. Brewett puts forth every effort for advancement of her pupils, young and old.

Miss Francis Harrison, of Napane, was quietly married on Monday morning to Mr. Percy C. Nash, of Trenton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mc Diarmid, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frank Allison, Deseronto.

Reserve Friday Evening next Sept. 19th for the Annual Flower Carnival to be held in the Town Hall.

See dodgers.

Mr. J. Fred Tilley, of Toronto, assisted the choir of the Western Methodist church, on Sunday by rendering a beautiful bass solo. He also favored the congregation of the Eastern Church, in the evening, with a favorite rendition.

Eyes and Nose Ran Water—C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, says: "I have had Cataract for several years, Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Cataract Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. It relieves in ten minutes." 50 cents.—17

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years,
but can be cleared
by properly fitted glasses.
Spectacles are our specialty.
When we fit them,
they give satisfaction.
Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napane.

ICE

I have a quantity of
Ice to sell by the ton
or any quantity de-
sired. Tel.—101.

S. CASEY DENISON.
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

The Tamworth fair, Friday and Saturday promises to eclipse anything held in former years. The exhibits will be unusually large and the management are making arrangements for handling the record breaking crowd that will attend this fair.

A young man named Sanford, 19 years of age, narrowly escaped death in a mine near Madoc Village. A portion of the mine machinery fell on him and one of his legs was badly crushed, amputation being necessary. The other was broken in two places. His recovery is doubtful.

Save your eyes, money and temper and consult Dr. Mecklenburg about your eyesight. No guess work, no mistake, you get the best for the least money at Huffman's Drug Store, Napane, Sep. 29 and 30 1902. Dr. Mecklenburg M. A., D. O. S., at Huffman's Drug Store, Napane, Monday and Tuesday, Sep. 29 and 30th.

Missionary arrangements — Napane East, Rev. James Henderson, D. D., March, 1903, Morven, Rev. D. Balfour, October 5th, Bath, Rev. S. T. Bartlett, November, Selby, Rev. W. S. P. Boyce, B. A., B. D., October 5th. All other circuits, local arrangements. Educational meeting—Napane East, Rev. J. Potts, D. D., November 6th, Morven, Rev. H. S. Spence, B. A., B. D., January 18, 1903, Bath, Rev. W. S. P. Boyce, B. A., B. D., January 18th, 1903. All other circuits, local arrangements.

Kidney Duty—It is the particular function of the kidneys to filter out poisons which pass through them into the blood. When the kidneys are diseased they cannot do their whole duty, and should have the help and strength that South American Kidney cure will afford in any and all forms of kidney disorder. It relieves in 6 hours.—14

Lincoln J. Carter's thrilling dramatic novelty, "The Heart of Chicago," which will begin an engagement of one night only at Brisco Opera House on Saturday eve., Sept. 13, promises to be on the road longer than its money winning predecessors, "The Fast Mail" and "The Half a dozen melodramas of other days, and the story of its marvelous mechanical effects would have seemed to the managers of a decade ago to be comparable to an opium smoker's roseate dreams. Two of the scenes are absolutely marvels of the st. painter and stage mechanics. They the astonishing fire scene of which a vivid reproduction of the burning of a section of Chicago during the great fire is shown and the famous approaching train. Popular prices 50c, 85c, and 25c.

that Cutting Acid that arises from the stomach and almost strangles, is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets immediately after eating, and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion. 60 in a box, 35 cents.—16